

# Herald Tribune

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SHOT ECHOING AROUND THE WORLD—A Kent State University student kneels screaming beside the body of a classmate killed in the melee with National Guardsmen.

## When the War Came to Kent State

By Richard Harwood and Haynes Johnson

KENT, Ohio, May 5 (WP)—The war in Vietnam came to the campus of Kent State University yesterday. When the gunfire was fired, four students were dead and at least nine others were wounded.

It was the bloodiest confrontation of the student revolution spawned in the mid-1960s by the war in Vietnam. Two students were reported to be in critical condition with gunshot wounds. Two of the dead were young women.

This deadly encounter came not at one of the more publicized "radical" campuses of the East or West Coasts, but in the quiet countryside of "middle America."

Kent State University, with 19,000 students, sits in a rural area, well isolated from its industrial neighbors in Akron and Cleveland.

National guardsmen, drawn from farms and factories in surrounding communities, occupied the campus Friday to deal with anti-war demonstrators. Yesterday, during the noon hour, their routine occupation produced an American tragedy.

Facts Are Unknown—No one—neither students nor guardsmen nor university officials—could say precisely what happened. They all recite the same fragmentary story.

On the grassy commons behind the administration building, several hundred students massed to continue their protests against the war in Southeast Asia and against the presence of the guardsmen.

Hundreds of other students were on nearby slopes surrounding the commons. Other hundreds were leaving their classrooms, walking to lunch through the area.

Guardsmen, carrying loaded rifles with bayonets fixed, were lined up facing the students on the green. They stood with their backs to the charred shell of an ROTC building destroyed by incendiaries Saturday night.

An order to disperse was given over a bullhorn. It was in keeping with an edict by Ohio's Gov. James A. Rhodes banning all outdoor demonstrations on the campus.

The order was met by shouts, obscenities, and stone-throwing from the crowd.

The helmeted troops were ordered by Brig. Gen. Robert Canterbury to move on the crowd and disperse it. The troops forced the students back, firing tear gas as they advanced. They were met with a barrage of stones and unexploded tear-gas canisters.

The guardsmen had driven the students over the crest of the commons.

Students at the San Diego campus of the University of California seized the Space Shuttle as a symbol of protest.

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## U.S. Campuses Seething With Anti-War Protests

By Bernard D. Noosier

WASHINGTON, May 5 (WP)—Tens of thousands of college students marched today, heard speeches, burned buildings and laid siege to the war in Vietnam and the killing of our youths at Kent State University.

In New York, United Nations security forces sealed off UN headquarters when more than 1,000 anti-war protesters, mostly college and high school students on strike, converged here for a demonstration.

The gathering began with a group of law students from Columbia and New York Universities. They were joined by hundreds of students released from a nearby high school because of changing classes.

Several times to storm the UN

gates, but were held back by helmeted police, some on horseback.

At Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine, students ran up a white flag splattered with blood.

In Austin, Texas, police drove several hundred demonstrators from the state capitol grounds with tear gas and clubs.

Almost the entire student body and faculty at Haverford College, outside Philadelphia, 675 persons, planned to visit congressmen in Washington on Thursday to discuss the war. In Boston, more than 15,000 rallied at the state house and compelled Gov. Francis Sargent to lower the flag to half-staff.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Jeffrey G. Miller



Allison Krause



Sandy Lee Scheuer



William K. Schroeder

## Kent Coed's Epitaph: 'Flowers Are Better Than Bullets'

KENT, Ohio, May 5 (AP)—Allison Krause, a 19-year-old girl from Pittsburgh, frequently carried her pet kitten around the campus. She placed a flower in a National Guardsman's rifle barrel last Sunday and said: "Flowers are better than bullets."

Sandy Scheuer, 24, of Youngstown, Ohio, was a pretty girl with long brown hair.

William K. Schroeder, 19, of Lorain, Ohio, was a psychology

major, and was curious about the causes of violence on campuses. Jeffrey G. Miller, 20, of Plainville, N.Y., was described by a home-town high school friend as "studious, not rebellious" and "quiet and intelligent."

These were the four students who died in a burst of National Guard gunfire on the sunny campus of Kent State University yesterday afternoon during an anti-war demonstration.

# Nixon Tells Congress Leaders GIs Will Exit in 6 to 8 Weeks

State Dept. Calls It A 'Hope'

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, May 5 (WP)—President Nixon told members of the Senate and House Armed Services Committee today at a Cambodia war briefing that he is firmly committed to withdrawing U.S. troops from Cambodia before the monsoon rains start. The pull-out was promised within six to eight weeks, the congressmen said.

Reuters reported that President Nixon tonight told congressional anti-war critics that U.S. troops will be out of Cambodia by June 30. He also promised that U.S. forces would advance no further than 20 to 25 miles into Cambodian territory.

Mr. Nixon told congressmen that some U.S. troops who entered Cambodia last week have already been withdrawn. White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said, according to Reuters, Mr. Ziegler said Mr. Nixon indicated some elements of the American forces have returned to South Vietnam but he did not say which or how many.

At the State Department, spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said it was "the hope" that the Cambodian action "can be terminated in six to eight weeks." It was noted that the administration's letter informing the United Nations of the incursion into Cambodia gave no time limit.

The President also was reported to have said that the government of Cambodia had been notified of the impending thrust into Cambodia before it was undertaken, understood clearly what was planned, and did not object.

"In fact, they welcomed it," said one senator.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., one of those present at the White House breakfast session, discussed the limited nature of the move of U.S. troops into Cambodia.

"What I did get was a firm commitment of the President that this was a limited thrust, with limited objectives for a limited period of time," said Sen. Jackson.

"They are talking of six to eight weeks—no more. [The President] talked of a cut-off date tied to the monsoon. He was firm on this."

Sen. Jackson added: "We are not going to be operating in the mud. As I understand it, we're going to pull out before the rains. The mission has to be completed before then."

Asked if the withdrawal would come even if the mission had not achieved its goals, he replied, "It

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BLAZING GUNS—Twin .50-caliber machine guns slash streaks of fire across the night sky as U.S. armored personnel carrier crews battle a North Vietnamese ground attack in the Memot district of Cambodia.

## Airlifted U.S. and Saigon Troops Open New Cambodian Operation

By Terence Smith

SAIGON, May 5 (UPI)—United States and South Vietnamese troops were airlifted into the northeastern corner of Cambodia today in the third major allied foray across the border in six days.

A combined force of several thousand soldiers thrust into a suspected enemy base area in the rolling, jungle hills of Ratanak Kiri province, about 50 miles south of the Laotian border.

The new operation seemed to indicate an allied decision to open fronts up and down the 800-mile-long Cambodian border in a determined effort to cut off the flow of supplies to North Vietnamese troops operating inside South Vietnam.

Reliable military sources here said the final plans were being completed for at least two other allied assaults into enemy sanctuaries elsewhere along the border. Intelligence analysts believe there are six such major sanctuaries between the Gulf of Siam and the intersection of the Cambodian, Laotian and South Vietnamese borders.

The operation launched today immediately raised the question of whether allied troops would attack the enemy's extensive supply facilities in the eastern portions of Laos, Route 168, an all-weather highway that has served for years as a major Communist supply route, links the new target area to the Laotian border.

As the text of Mr. Thant's vigorously worded statement was distributed here to the world press, he delivered it orally over the UN television and radio facility. At least 18 countries took it through a direct satellite transmission for live television showing, the secretariat reported.

Mr. Thant said that the UN had "not been in a position so far to play a decisive role in bringing an end to the conflict," partly because several of the parties involved were not member states and partly because many members, "including some permanent members of the Security Council, are not in favor of United Nations involvement."

The principal opponent of such discussion in the council has been the Soviet Union.

In another development, the United States made public today the text of a letter to the Security Council reporting the U.S. action in moving into Cambodia and the reasons for it. Ambassador Charles W. Yost, who presented the letter yesterday to Jacques Foccart, Minister of France, this month's

There were no immediate reports of casualties.

Meanwhile, some 200 miles to the south, allied troops continued their sweeps of the enemy base camps in the Parrot's Beak and Fishhook sections of Cambodia. Enemy casualties in the two operations now total nearly 2,000, according to the reports of the U.S. military command.

At least 14 Americans have been killed in the two sweeps and 64 wounded. More than 100 South Vietnamese were killed in a half-hour barrage.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Thant Issues Strong Appeal For New Talks on Indochina

By Sam Pope Brewer

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 5 (UPI)—Secretary-General U Thant made a public, worldwide appeal today for an international meeting to seek peace in Indochina.

He called such a conference "an indispensable step of the utmost urgency" and concluded his brief statement: "All who seek peace and justice should support such a move."

He recalled that he had consistently said, for several years, that no peace could come to Vietnam and her neighbors in Indochina through military action.

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## N.Y. Stocks Drop To Aug. '63 Level, Credit Is Eased

NEW YORK, May 5.—The plunge of prices on Wall Street deepened today, making the losses suffered in the current decline the worst since the depression as the Dow Jones industrial average dropped another 4.82 to close at 705.74. The price level was the lowest since August, 1962.

After the close, the Federal Reserve Board lowered the requirements for buying stock and convertible bonds on credit, a move expected to cushion the decline.

In Europe, anxiety over the drop in stock prices and the crises in Southeast Asia and the Middle East were credited with fueling a rise in the price of gold to a high for the year.

Details, Page 9.

## Israelis Shot in Paraguay

ASUNCION, Paraguay, May 5 (UPI)—Two Arab terrorists who shot to death an Israeli Embassy official's wife and wounded another secretary told police today their specific assignment was to kill the ambassador.

The terrorists, self-identified as members of the el-Fatah guerrilla group, said they shot and killed Mrs. Diana Sawluk because they thought the women were calling police.

The two Arabs, Eala; Kasab, 25, and Talal al-Damse, 22, said they had been commissioned by el-Fatah to kill the Israeli ambassador, Benjamin Varon. They told police they were "satisfied" with their mission although their principal

target had been the women's employer.

Fastor Coronel, Paraguayan director of investigations, said the guerrillas told him there were "other groups of el-Fatah who have similar missions to accomplish in other countries."

Mr. Coronel said Damas and Kasab had planned to escape to Brazil, but both were captured less than two hours after the shootings. Kasab was arrested in Asuncion minutes after the attack and Damas was picked up in San Lorenzo, seven miles from Asuncion less than two hours later.

Police said the two left their home in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip and went to West Germany using passports issued by Israeli authorities.

They arrived in Asuncion April 10 by way of London, Rio de Janeiro, Curitiba, Brazil and Iguazu Falls. Kasab said he joined el-Fatah to avenge the death of his father, who was killed by Israeli troops.

El-Fatah Denial BEIRUT, May 5 (UPI)—A spokesman for the el-Fatah guerrilla organization denied any knowledge today of two Arabs reported to have gunned down Mrs. Moshe Per.

"We know nothing at all about this affair or who these men are," the spokesman said. He suggested the killing was connected with local politics and said, "El-Fatah is not concerned with Paraguayan politics."

## Arabs Tell Police Envoy Was Death Target

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## Peking Backs Sihanouk in Exile Regime

New Government Set By Ex-Cambodia Chief

By Tillman Durdin

HONG KONG, May 5 (AP).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the ousted chief of state of Cambodia, announced in Peking today the formation of an exile government.

The exile government is to sit in Peking, was promptly recognized by Communist China as the legal government of Cambodia.

China is withdrawing all embassy staff from Phnom Penh and breaking off diplomatic relations with the Cambodian government.

A proclamation released by Sihanouk declared the new government "ready to make all sacrifices for achieving final victory over the American imperialists and their lackeys, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique." It stated that its foreign policy was one of "national independence, peace, neutrality and nonalignment."

Sihanouk's announcement was relayed here tonight in a dispatch from Hsinhua, the Chinese Communist press agency.

Pen Nouth Named Premier

The new Cambodian regime was proclaimed under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea (the ancient name for Cambodia), a recently formed organization headed by Sihanouk.

Pen Nouth, the ex-chief political counselor to Sihanouk since he was overthrown two months ago, was named premier in the new government. Sarin Chak, a former member of the Cambodian diplomatic corps, was made foreign minister.

The two men, together with ten other ministers named by Sihanouk, are with him in Peking.

Recognition of the new government by Communist China was conveyed in a letter from Premier Chou En-lai to Sihanouk that said the Chinese government simultaneously "severs all diplomatic relations (already long severed) with the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak rightist traitorous clique and will withdraw the Chinese diplomatic mission, personnel and experts from Phnom Penh."

Mr. Chou's letter, reported here in a Hsinhua dispatch, said the establishment of the new government "marks a new historical stage in the Cambodian people's patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism."

Formation of the government increased speculation here that Communist forces in Cambodia hope to establish a secure zone in the kingdom in which the Sihanouk regime can soon install itself.

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## Pentagon Reveals 4th Raid On North During Weekend

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP).—U.S. warplanes conducted a fourth large-scale bombing strike on anti-aircraft gun and missile positions in North Vietnam over the weekend, the Pentagon announced today.

Assistant Secretary of Defense Daniel Z. Henkin, who told reporters yesterday that the series of attacks ended with only three strikes, said "it ended" and there were actually four.

At the same time Mr. Henkin indicated that neither Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird nor he knew yesterday of the fourth raid, which was staged by between 75 and 90 planes in the Mu Gia pass Saturday.

The other three raids were against anti-aircraft and related targets just north of the Demilitarized Zone and in the areas of the Barthelme and Ban Karai passes, according to the Pentagon.

Mr. Henkin said the Mu Gia raid, like the other three, was authorized in advance. He said he did not know why information on the fourth raid was not available yesterday.

Mr. Henkin stressed again that the series of "reinforced protective reaction" raids, which he said are aimed at safeguarding unarmed U.S. reconnaissance planes, have been terminated, but that other actions could be taken later if it were again necessary to safeguard American lives.

The Pentagon has said that since November, 1968, when the bombing campaign against North Vietnam was halted, there have been 60 protective reaction raids under a

policy that Mr. Henkin said has been repeatedly enunciated.

Mr. Henkin said he did not have information on how successful the Mu Gia pass raid was. The other three have been officially termed successful.

It was not even seen by most members before it was issued yesterday, he complained.

That committee report condemned the Cambodia intervention as without legal foundation and accused the President of usurping congressional war powers.

The Senate leadership and Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., the Foreign Relations Committee chairman, agreed that the Gulf of Tonkin resolution should be returned to the committee and this was done today. The report will be reconsidered.

Stennis Comment

Sen. John C. Stennis, D. Miss., Senate committee chairman, said the Cambodia operation is "going right well." He said it was "tied to our Vietnamization" program, adding that the timetable of the President's promised withdrawal of about 150,000 American troops in the next 12 months "would have been in bad trouble" had the Cambodia operation not been undertaken.

Sen. Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., the majority leader, who also attended the session, was asked if the Cambodia operation is going well, the Associated Press reported. "They seem to think it is," he said, adding that he had heard nothing at the White House to relieve his sense of depression and unhappiness at the events of the last week.

The Cambodian briefing this morning was the first of such White House sessions, scheduled with the Senate and House Foreign Relations Committees following in the afternoon.

House Republican leader Gerald R. Ford told a news conference after the briefing, which he attended, that Mr. Nixon hoped U.S. forces could be withdrawn from Cambodia even before the six to eight weeks.

The most important benefit that will result from this action, the Michigan congressman said, "is that we will be able to continue—I hope at an accelerated rate—the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam." The Cambodian action, he said, was aimed at giving South Vietnam an extra five or six months to prepare for a takeover of the war, as well as protecting U.S. troops in Vietnam.

Meanwhile, five senators introduced a resolution calling for U.S. withdrawal from Cambodia within 30 days of its enactment, from June 1 to the first of next year, and from Vietnam by June 30, 1971.

They said they would press for a Senate vote on the resolution in about a month.

Its key clause cuts off military funds—except for withdrawal—for any period beyond the specified dates.

The five signers are Sens. George S. McGovern, D. S.D.; Mark O. Hatfield, R. Ore.; Charles E. Goodell, D. N.Y.; Alan Cranston, D. Calif.; and Harold E. Hughes, D. Iowa.

In the House, Rep. William Pitts Ryan, D. N.Y., said a petition to the Democratic leadership to hold a Democratic caucus to end the war was being circulated. It requires 50 signatures.

Paul O'Dwyer, peace candidate for the New York two years ago and an official of the Democratic Coalition, said the Democrats were attempting to develop a nationwide opposition movement. He spoke at a press conference with Rep. Ryan on Capitol Hill.

U.S. Not Opposed

WASHINGTON, May 5 (NYT).—The State Department said today that Secretary-General U Thant had not consulted the U.S. government before making his appeal for a new Indochina conference. But a spokesman said that the administration would not oppose such a meeting.

"The United States would not be opposed to any negotiation that has as its purpose the settlement of the overall conflict in Indochina," said Robert J. McCloskey, the State Department spokesman. "We are not in a blocking position on this."

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NOUVE





U.S. ENVOY TO PARIS ARRIVES—Ambassador and Mrs. Arthur K. Watson arrived yesterday. Meeting them at Orly was their daughter, Ann, 19, a student in Paris.

## France Condemns U.S. Move As Prolonging the Conflict

PARIS, May 5.—Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann said today that American intervention in Cambodia would only serve to unite the communist opposition and prolong the conflict in Indochina.

Speaking to the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Commission, Mr. Schumann said that France felt compelled to speak out against the American intervention because of France's ties with Indochina and its conviction that the only solution for the peninsula was neutralization.

Mr. Schumann's comments were reported by Jean de Broglie, the commission chairman. Mr. Schumann told the commission that no military solution could be obtained in Indochina, and that only an international agreement guaranteeing the neutrality of the area could establish peace.

Mr. Schumann said France could remain silent about this new escalation and that in speaking out, France was fulfilling a "friendly duty" toward the United States.

He said the U.S. action could drive China and Russia closer together.

Mr. Schumann recited from former President Charles de Gaulle's 1965 Phnom Penh speech to criticize the French position that the retreat of "all foreign troops" from the Indochinese nations could pave the way to peace.

Mr. Schumann said that France's concern now was to make sure it was not implicated in the development that could grow out of the U.S. intervention.

Following his remarks to the commission, Mr. Schumann received Arthur K. Watson, the new U.S. ambassador to Paris who arrived today. Mr. Watson said after the meeting that he could

make no statement before presenting his credentials to President Georges Pompidou tomorrow.

Mr. Watson is carrying no special letter to the French president on Cambodia, but it is likely that the two men will discuss the situation. So far, Mr. Pompidou has not spoken out personally on the events. His government's comments, while critical, have been restrained.

## Michael Stewart, Wilson's Father Are Threatened

LONDON, May 5 (UPI).—Scotland Yard has received reports of kidnap threats against Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart, the father of Prime Minister Harold Wilson, and several other persons described by police as "prominent," a Yard spokesman said today.

Foreign Office spokesmen also said rumors of a plan to kidnap Mr. Stewart had reached them Monday night, a few hours before the release of British diplomat Brian Lea, abducted in Uganda Saturday.

The spokesmen said private detectives were shadowing Mr. Stewart for the next few days.

"We have received a number of kidnap threats," against several prominent people, an official Yard spokesman said in confirming the reports. "We are treating them mostly as crank calls. The less said about them, the better."

Police at Biscovey, Cornwall, said they were keeping a 24-hour watch on the home of 83-year-old Herbert Wilson, father of the prime minister, after receiving an anonymous kidnap threat against him.

## Javits Charges Administration Tolerates Repression of Rights

WASHINGTON, May 5 (UPI).—In his strongest criticism of the Nixon administration to date, Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., charged tonight that the threat of repression in the United States was the first time being "tolerated, not actually condoned, at the highest level of our federal government."

He said that "the words and actions of some of our national leaders do not, as in the past, seek to calm the fears, heal the factions, restore our national morale or instill renewed confidence in our destiny and in our institutions."

"Instead," the rhetoric tends to foment and to divide."

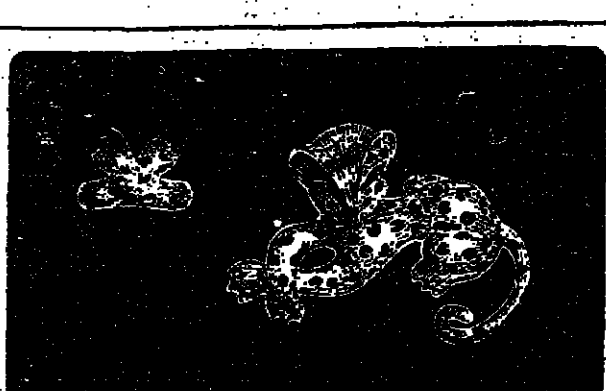
The senator's remarks were in a speech at Brown University, Providence, R.I.

In an interview earlier in the day, Sen. Javits said that "some very serious mistakes are being made and I am seeking to lead the administration of my party to try to correct these." Although Sen. Javits did not mention President Nixon, Vice-President Agnew, or any other administration official by name, the senator said: "My meaning is very obvious."

In his text, Sen. Javits said that while campus unrest, bombings and other outrages of the violent left pose a grave national problem, there is another, and at least equal danger—the growing threat of repression, not only of demonstrations, but of all forms of expression and dissent traditionally protected by the Bill of Rights.

The senator said of the so-called "silent majority": "It may very well be an imaginary group of Americans conjured out of thin air to be the stalking horse of a radical trend to the right simply because, by its very definition, it cannot talk back between elections."

"This repressive, intolerant trend in our nation is a mutation of traditional American conservatism under the stresses of the Vietnam war, domestic violence and fear," he added.



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## Wilson Tells Of 'Anxiety' On Cambodia Concerned by Limits Of U.S. Intervention

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, May 5 (UPI).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson expressed "apprehension and anxiety" today that the American intervention in Cambodia may go beyond the limits declared by President Nixon and bring a change in his policy of troop withdrawal.

Closing an emergency debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Wilson refrained from any direct criticism of the American action. He said it was not for Britain to pass judgment. He noted that Communist troops had entered Cambodia long before the Americans.

But he wove into a careful speech several expressions of concern.

"There is grave anxiety," he said, "whether in Cambodia or in the United Kingdom, as to whether the American intervention will add a new dimension to the area and scale of the fighting."

"Remembering the long history of this war and of frustrated hopes about short cuts and quick solutions," he continued, it would be right to "express concern whether a decision taken with the declared end of achieving a peace more quickly may not sometimes set in train in the area, and through world reaction, other events difficult to control."

The prime minister said there was specific worry in Britain that the Cambodian action "could lead to a resumption of bombing of North Vietnam as an instrument of military or political policy." He said the American statements that there has been no change in policy on the bombing.

### Policy Welcomed

The British government welcomed President Nixon's speech last November announcing a policy of gradual troop withdrawal, he said. Now there was concern not that Mr. Nixon had changed that approach but that events could make a change of policy inevitable.

Britain's role is very limited, Mr. Wilson said, but the government will continue trying to bring about some kind of international conference on Indochina. As co-chairman of the Geneva Conference, Britain has tried repeatedly to get Soviet support to reconvene it, but so far with no success.

The main aim of Mr. Wilson's speech was internal—to calm deep uneasiness on the left and indeed in the middle of the Labor party about the American action in Cambodia. "In that hope he seemed to have failed."

### Vote of Support

The government won a formal vote in support of its policy, 280 to 70. But in addition to the 70 protest votes, there were a large number of Labor abstentions—perhaps as many as 80.

The Conservatives, apparently wanting to emphasize the Labor split, mostly decided not to vote.

The speech that drew the most attention from members and observers in the galleries was by Enoch Powell, the former Conservative minister who is considered on the right of his party, notably on racial issues.

Mr. Powell firmly and flatly called on the United States to end its military effort in Indochina.

"I believe," he said, "that the people of this country, many members of both sides of the House and common sense move us to say to our friends and allies at last, at length, 'enough.'"

He said the United States could, it chose, win "every battle" in Vietnam, "but it is a war," he added, "which the United States is bound to lose."

### Italians Concerned

ROME, May 5 (AP).—The Italian government today expressed "profound concern" over the U.S. war policy in Indochina.

Replying to demands that the coalition center-left cabinet state its position on Southeast Asia, Foreign Minister Aldo Moro told the Senate:

"The Italian government cannot but remain in that the American action in Cambodia 'awakens profound concern, not only for considerations of a general order but also for the risk that it carries of extending the area of war, of adding complications, of throwing into difficulty the search for negotiated solutions in every part of the world.'"

### Wreath to Danish Dead

COPENHAGEN, May 5 (Reuters).—King Frederik today laid a wreath on the memorial to those who died in Denmark in the fight against the Nazis. The ceremony was held at 8 a.m. local time, the hour when the surrender of German forces in Denmark became official on May 5, 1945.

## Harvard Humor Magazine Notifies U.S. That It Has Seceded From Union

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 5 (UPI).—The Harvard Lampoon, the country's oldest college humor magazine, became the world's newest foreign country yesterday afternoon.

Armed with a swimming pool full of drinking water and "thousands of old Playboy jokes," 24 Lampoon staffers sent a notice to the U.S. government that they had seceded from the union.

Jeff Lowenfels, describing himself as temporary secretary of state, said the main reason was "United States policy toward the oppressed minorities of the world, including Americans and those of us who are a little bit nutty. The last straw," he said, "was the completely ridiculous move into Cambodia."

The preamble of the new nation's declaration of independence is confident and proud. "Our barricades are manned," it says. "We shall fire only if fired upon and shall not fight on foreign soil, including Cambodia, unless attacked."

The nation's foreign and domestic policy is clear. "No draft, no taxes, no work, no classes, no phones," Mr. Lowenfels said. "Nothing but fun and play." He added that the group would refuse to pay any and all U.S. taxes. "We will stay here until confronted by the U.S. government," he said.

A staffer of the British humor magazine Punch was reportedly trying to obtain diplomatic recognition from Britain for the new nation.

## Burma Troops Told to Hold Fire Across Chinese Border

KUTAI, Burma, May 5 (Reuters).—Burma troops have been told to avoid all costs firing stray shots across the Chinese border because the government of Gen. Ne Win is anxious not to provoke Burma's powerful northern neighbor.

Burma soldiers are even wary of forcing their way back into Kyaukse, the town just 100 yards from the Chinese border which they abandoned to the Communists.

An official announcement in Rangoon said recently that government forces did not even use their full fire power to defend Kyaukse, 30 miles from here, when 4,000 pro-Peking guerrillas attacked.

And inhabitants of this hilly jungle region, 700 miles from Rangoon say that when the Communists lose a battle they simply run away to safety across the border.

Mung Baw and Nam Tau, small towns about 15 miles from the border, also fell to the Communists shortly before Kyaukse was abandoned after a four-day attack on March 28.

These towns, too, remain in the hands of the Communists, and many residents have been evacuated to the homes of friends and relatives in nearby government-held settlements. Those of the 20,000 inhabitants around Kyaukse who have reached here said about 200 Communists were killed or wounded in the attack.

Government troops said they lost 19 dead and 30 injured in the biggest-ever border battle of the war between the government and the Communists.

If the war is almost unnoticed by the outside world, it is sometimes harsh upon rural Burma.

In the battle for the three towns the Communists captured about 75 Burma—local civilians as well as soldiers, police and government officials—while Burma troops captured over 100 Communists.

Communist attacks from across

## Saigon Units Open Fire On Buddhists In Pagoda Clash

10 Reported Dead

In Pagoda Clash

SAIGON, May 5 (Reuters).—Heavily armed troops and police blasted open the door of South Vietnam's national pagoda early today, had a two-hour "confrontation" with 600 militant Buddhists inside, then fired on them, a military policeman said.

The fighting ended with the militants, members of the An Quang sect who occupied the huge shrine two days ago, being driven out.

A spokesman for the sect, Thich Phap Sieu, said ten were killed and 20 were wounded when riot squads opened fire with M-16 rifles. Other sources put the death toll at three.

The militants took over the pagoda Sunday from the moderate Vien Hoa Dao faction. They said the moderates had illegally occupied the pagoda since South Vietnam's Buddhist church split into two sects three years ago.

Schools Closed

Meanwhile, Saigon radio said all schools and universities in South Vietnam are to be closed indefinitely from tomorrow. No reasons were given for the move, but there were rumors that several dissident groups, including students and militant Buddhists, were planning massive street demonstrations tomorrow.

Saigon students have been agitating in recent weeks over a number of causes, particularly the arrests of some of their leaders and the reported massacres of Vietnamese in Cambodia.

A South Vietnamese military policeman told reporters the attack on the pagoda was mounted by police and soldiers some 15 minutes after lights in the area were cut off.

The pagoda door was shot open, he said, and the senior Buddhist chaplain to the South Vietnamese armed forces, Thich Thuan Giac, led the force into a confrontation with about 600 monks, nuns and students. Finally the troops opened fire, he said.

Police sources tonight declined to discuss the affair. A statement from Saigon city hall said a "group of people" had forced their way into the pagoda and battled with the occupying Buddhists. The police were sent in to break up the fighting, the statement said, and added that 37 people were arrested.

Simultaneously, the police drove about 100 Cambodian students out of the former Cambodian Embassy a few blocks away.

The students took over the building ten days ago to protest against reported massacres of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia.

## Troops Outside Phnom Penh See No Sign of Red Advance

PHNOM PENH, May 5 (Reuters).—Cambodian troops took up defensive positions on Highway 1, 20 miles southeast of Phnom Penh today, but there was no sign of the Viet Cong forces reportedly pressing toward the capital.

Military sources said the strategic Mekong River ferry crossing at Neak Leung, about 30 miles south-east of the capital, was still in enemy hands after being captured two days ago.

But there was no confirmation of the capture from official military spokesmen, or of a report that the Viet Cong had moved eight miles farther along Highway 1 toward Phnom Penh.

A Cambodian military spokesman made no mention in his briefing today of the loss of the ferry crossing, which would cut off the provinces of Prey Veng and Svay Rieng, bordering South Vietnam, from the capital.

Correspondents saw no sign of Viet Cong movements along Highway 1 or near a government post 20 miles from Phnom Penh. But they hurriedly turned back when they spotted a roadblock of trees across the highway, the usual method used by the guerrillas to cut roads.

Security Tightened

Meanwhile, the government tightened security measures in the capital and countryside. Civilian telephone and telegraph communications were suspended from Phnom Penh to all major towns except Kampong Cham, the only other ferry crossing point over the Mekong, 80 miles northeast of Phnom Penh.

Civilian communications to Cambodia's only operative port at Sihanoukville were also suspended, though the road to the port was still open. Press cables out of Cambodia were censored.

A more stringent curfew for Vietnamese in Phnom Penh was imposed. They now can move in the city only from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. instead of from dawn to dusk.

Military headquarters here officially acknowledged for the first time the American and South Vietnamese offensive launched into eastern Cambodia last week to destroy guerrilla sanctuaries.

A communiqué said the operations were not only useful for easing the pressure on South Vietnam, but were also indispensable in helping drive the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong from Cambodian territory.

Two Cambodian soldiers in civilian clothes told correspondents on Highway 1 that they had escaped from the east bank of the Mekong at Neak Leung by posing as civilians. The Viet Cong, they added, were operating the ferry and had given them a free ride across the river.

The military communiqué said the areas where the Americans and South Vietnamese are operating had been occupied by Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces for the last three years "with the com-

## Vietnam-Cambodia Link

SAIGON, May 5 (AP).—Cambodia and South Vietnam have agreed to the establishment of an official South Vietnamese mission in Phnom Penh, Foreign Ministry sources said today. They said the move could be the first step in a resumption of diplomatic relations, severed in 1964.

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## Israel Shows Missile Boats In Independence Day Preview

ASHDOD, Israel, May 5 (Reuters).—Israel has equipped French-built gunboats with Israeli-made guided missiles which were designed to sink Egyptian destroyers at long range.

According to the officer in charge of the flotilla, known as Comdr. Shabat, the surface-to-surface missile, named the Gabriel, is the most advanced of its type in the Western world.

With its 330-pound warhead it made the gunboats a good match for Egypt's Russian-made Osa and Komar patrol boats, which are equipped with short-range Styx missiles, he declared.

Two of the missile boats were shown to the press in this port south of Tel Aviv today, in a preview of the display of the country's military industry planned for Israel's 23d Independence Day Monday.

Also to be put on show will be the Israeli-converted super-Patton tanks—ordinary Pattons upgraded with British 105-mm guns already fitted to Israel's Centurion tanks, powered by 750-horsepower American diesel engines, which enables them to travel for ten hours without refueling.

The 105-mm gun of the super-Patton enabled them to fire seven to eight rounds of ammunition a minute and gave them a range of 3,500 yards, he said.

Comdr. Shabat said the missile boats were of the Saar class. They are the fastest and most technically developed craft of their type in the Mediterranean, fitted with the latest weapons and electronic equipment.

The Israeli aircraft industry had first designed the Gabriel missile and the boats had then been built around them according to Israeli specifications, he said.

According to foreign sources, Israel has 13 such boats, seven of which delivered before the total French arms embargo and five which later slipped out of Cherbourg for Haifa in a spectacular operation last Christmas Eve.

At the time, Israeli officials said these five boats would be used for oil exploration and non-military purposes.

The commander refused to say whether the five boats, which made a dramatic run through the stormy Mediterranean to Haifa, were also now equipped with the Gabriel.

"These five don't belong to us," he said. "They belong to Shabat SA," a Norwegian front company set up to buy the gunboats as oil exploration vessels.

The compact 240-ton fighting craft, capable of a speed of over 40 knots, have been equipped with eight Gabriels and are manned by a crew of 40.

The ten-foot-long, 880-pound missile is electronically guided, but the commander would not specify what system was used or reveal its range.

Two of the missiles are fixed in forward positions while six others are mounted at the rear of the boat on two rotating platforms, each with three launchers.

One of the missile boats is named after the Israeli destroyer Eilat, sunk by Egyptian Styx missiles a few months after the June 1967 war.

The boats have not been in action against the Egyptian Navy yet, the officer said.

A military spokesman said the improved Patton and the Centurion now served as the main battle tanks of the Israeli Army. The super-Patton, he added, compared favorably with Egypt's Russian-made T-55 which has a 100 mm. gun.

## Cairo Claims Raid on Sinai Across Canal

Israeli Army Denies Assault Took Place

CAIRO, May 5 (AP).—An Egyptian commando unit crossed the Suez Canal and carried out a two-hour assault early this morning against Israeli positions on the northern coast of Sinai, a military spokesman claimed.

The statement, carried by the official Middle East News Agency, said the Egyptians attacked Israeli positions east of Port Said, twin city of Port Said, and scored "direct hits."

He said the Egyptians attacked artillery positions, ammunition dumps and engineering equipment. Israeli artillery "fired counterattacks" but "all members of our unit returned safely to base," the spokesman asserted.

A number of explosions were heard and fires and smoke were seen from the west bank of the canal, the spokesman added.

United Press International reported that an Israeli Army spokesman in Tel Aviv dismissed claims from Cairo of an alleged Egyptian commando raid in the northern Sinai Desert. The spokesman said: "Nothing of the kind has taken place."

Arab Bases Bombed  
TEL AVIV, May 5 (UPI).—Israeli jets bombed Egyptian military targets along the Suez Canal and Arab guerrilla bases in Jordan today in raids lasting two hours each, military spokesmen said.

All Israeli raiders returned safely, he said.

The strikes against Egypt concentrated on military objectives. Israeli jets bombed Egyptian military targets along the Suez Canal and Arab guerrilla bases in Jordan today in raids lasting two hours each, military spokesmen said.

The targets lay across the Jordan River opposite Israel's Beisan Valley.

"From this area, Katyusha rockets were fired last night at the towns of Beisan and the settlements of Kfar Ruppin and Yavneel," the spokesman said.

Clash Ended  
AMMAN, May 5 (UPI).—Arab guerrillas broke off early today a battle which they described as one of the longest and toughest they have ever fought with Israeli forces.

The Palestinian Armed Struggle Command said the guerrillas returned to their base this morning with three dead members.

The three were in addition to 19 "killed or wounded" earlier in the battle in the North Jordan Valley. The casualties were the highest ever admitted by guerrillas in a single operation.

PASC said "enemy losses in the fighting, which lasted more than 24 hours, were very high in lives, installations and equipment."

New Earthquakes Felt in Pozzuoli  
POZZUOLI, Italy, May 5 (UPI).—The earthquake, which started again in Pozzuoli, scientists said six more light tremors were recorded during the 24 hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, raising the total to at least 25 since an earthquake started in March.

No damage or casualties were reported in the latest series. Earlier tremors in this city of 68,000 caused a panic exodus by thousands of inhabitants fearing an unusual geological occurrence, called slow earthquake, would cause devastation of Pozzuoli.

120th Bonn F-104 Crash  
BONN, May 5 (AP).—Death came to the 58th West German F-104G Starfighter pilot today, the Bonn Defense Ministry said. It was the 120th West German Starfighter crash in nine years. The plane fell near Fritzlar, in central Germany.



REDS HAND-IN-HAND—Czech leaders show their unity of purpose with Soviet leaders as Russia's top two arrived in Prague for an anniversary and normalization.

## Rome Strikes Picking Up Momentum

ROME, May 5 (UPI).—Organized labor hit Rome today with a series of strikes that left the tourist-filled city without mail and other essential public and private services.

Groups ranging from telephone operators and garbage collectors to department store clerks and 550,000 government white-collar workers paralyzed many sectors of municipal and government life.

Prison inmates in various parts of the nation joined in the wave of social and union unrest with noisy strikes demanding better living conditions and legal reforms.

The most spectacular strike was that of 5,000 Roman garbage collectors, now in its fourth, and final day. Piles of smelly refuse were piled so high in the streets that cars could not park in places.

Members of three big national unions and several small professional groups struck for 24 to 48 hours to demand a wide variety of fiscal and social reform measures.

Even lawyers and cinema employees joined the strike. An estimated 350,000 civil servants demanding the government of Premier Mariano Rumor keep promises it made on higher pay and other benefits wound up a 48-hour strike that made it impossible to register births, marriages or deaths or to pay taxes.

About 180,000 post office and telephone workers joined the wave of walkouts, halting all mail deliveries and delaying long distance and other non-dial telephone calls.

Elementary school teachers struck, giving almost 500,000 children an unscheduled day at home. No incidents of violence were reported as tens of thousands of strikers marched in noisy, banner-waving groups through several cities.

Most family-owned shops stayed open as 700,000 store clerks struck. Many supermarkets and department stores remained closed throughout Italy.

Prisoners in Rome, Milan, Venice, Turin, Brescia and Bologna staged hunger strikes and shouted demands for reforms of Italy's outdated penal code. They also said a proposed government amnesty should apply equally to all persons jailed or charged with crime.

The nation's highest court met one of the demands today by ruling a person cannot be detained without trial indefinitely.

## Soviet Chiefs In Prague; Security Tight

By Osgood Caruthers  
VIENNA, May 5.—Top leaders of the Soviet Union arrived in Prague today to demonstrate their conviction that Czechoslovakia, under occupation by Russian troops and governed by men pledging allegiance to Moscow, was once again a reliable member of the family of European Communist nations.

Head of the Soviet delegation were Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin. Both were visiting the country for the first time since the summer of 1968, just before the Warsaw Pact invasion in August which crushed the efforts of liberal leaders to give the country a new system. "Communism with a human face."

The present Czechoslovak leader, Communist party First Secretary Gustav Husak, expressed gratitude to the Moscow leaders as they stepped off their plane today for having "helped the sound forces of the party and state to avert this danger of an anti-Soviet counter-revolution."

Hard-liner Husak replaced reformist party leader Alexander Dubcek in April of last year.

Several thousand workers and members of other recently "purified" organizations came in bus convoys to Prague airport to wave Soviet flags and cheer "the Soviet Union forever" as the Soviet officials exchanged traditional bear hugs and kisses with the Czechoslovak leaders.

But the carefully staged and heavily guarded reception was virtually ignored by the great majority of the population, according to informants in Prague. Most of the city's residents were busy engaged in shopping for provisions to tide them over the official holiday celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the Nazis at the end of World War II.

According to eyewitnesses in Prague, the city has not seen such tight security—with armed soldiers and policemen and back-up forces of armored vehicles lining the route between the airport and Prague's Hradcany Castle, where the Soviet delegation is to reside—since the '68 occupation of the city.

Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Kosygin, accompanied by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and other top party, government and military figures, have come to Prague to help in the heavily publicized celebration of the city's liberation which is giving the entire credit for the defeat of the German forces to the Soviet Union, with nothing but negative mention of the part played by American and British forces who liberated the Western parts of the country.

But probably more importantly, to Moscow at least, the Soviet leaders are here to sign a new 20-year treaty of "friendship and mutual assistance" which is to put the final seal to Czechoslovakia's allegiance to Moscow's military, political and economic policies.

Although the text of the treaty has not yet been published, the advance propaganda indicates clearly that it will legalize the country's commitment to the permanent stationing of Soviet forces in Czechoslovakia and to much more binding economic cooperation with the Soviet bloc countries in Eastern Europe.

The presence of the Soviet leaders is, it seems clear, intended to indicate that they have given their full approval to the harsh methods employed by Mr. Husak to crush the movement toward liberalization.

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U.S. Aggression Charged  
PRAGUE, May 5 (AP).—The Czechoslovak government tonight accused the United States of aggression in Cambodia and declared that it "is prepared to join efforts with all governments resolved to stand up against the danger proceeding from the extension of the conflagration in Indochina."

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## Stoph Demands Bonn Assure Equal Protocol During Talks

By John M. Goshko  
BONN, May 5 (UPI).—East German Premier Willi Stoph today demanded assurances that he and his aides be treated like "representatives of equal rank from other sovereign states" when he comes to West Germany on May 31.

Mr. Stoph's demands were contained in a letter sent to Chancellor Willy Brandt, who will be his host at the May 31 meeting in the West German town of Kassel. In March, the two heads of government held a historic meeting—the first since the post-war division of Germany—at Erfurt, in East Germany.

The Stoph letter was received here on the eve of tomorrow's expected arrival of a three-man East German delegation to discuss technical arrangements for the Kassel meeting. Although those portions of the text made public by the Brandt government had a generally belittling tone, they gave no real hint that the East Germans might be reconsidering the idea of coming to Kassel.

In the letter, Mr. Stoph sharply criticized West German laws and legal procedures which he said discriminate against East Germany and its officials. He also referred to a law suit filed by anti-Communist elements seeking to bar his entry into West Germany.

Under certain laws arising from the fiction between the two Germanys, Mr. Stoph theoretically could be arrested and charged with murder if he sets foot on West German soil. However, Mr. Brandt has said personally that these laws would not be observed in the event of a Stoph visit and his regime has also made clear that it will ignore any attempts to hinder the meeting through legal stratagems.

In addition, Mr. Stoph criticized West Germany's policy of blocking East German bids for membership in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and the World Health Organization. The letter concluded by saying that the "contradictions between West German declarations in Erfurt and the policy West Germany really pursues" have a direct bearing on the further consultations scheduled for Kassel. East Germany, Mr. Stoph said, expects that Mr. Brandt will take all measures to ensure a meeting that is "normal and free of discrimination."

A statement issued by the Bonn government said Mr. Brandt would answer the letter. It said the matter would be discussed tomorrow. "Besides," the West German statement concluded, "the chancellor left no doubt in Erfurt that all conditions will be created to guarantee equal negotiations without discrimination in Kassel."

## Czech Stabs Pilot, Forces Him To Fly Small Plane to Austria

VIENNA, May 5 (NYT).—An official of a Czech uranium plant hijacked a company plane today and forced the pilot to go to Austria after stabbing him with a penknife.

A third passenger in the "Morava" four-seater plane was knocked unconscious by the assailant with a shoe during a fight with the pilot.

The hijacker, Pavel Verner, 32, who has a wife and two daughters in Czechoslovakia, told security police he wanted to go to Germany.

But he is likely to be put on trial in Austria. Two Poles who hijacked a plane to Austria without injuring the pilot were recently sentenced here to two years imprisonment each.

The pilot, Pavel Biedermann, 30, was taken to a hospital. He had a deep stab on his forearm, according to the Austrian press agency.

The plane took off at Příbram, near Prague, this morning on an internal flight to Košice, in Eastern Slovakia. It landed at Eberding at 7 a.m. local time after crossing into Austria without incident.

The other passenger, Miroslav Rucnak, 47, said he wanted to go back to Czechoslovakia.

SALT Discussions Continue Today  
VIENNA, May 5 (NYT).—Negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on the possible limitation of the nuclear arms race will continue here tomorrow in spite of a warning yesterday by Premier Alexei N. Kosygin that the U.S. military intervention in Cambodia had made the talks "more difficult."

The date of tomorrow's meeting, the seventh in the Vienna round of the SALT talks, had been set last Thursday before the start of the U.S. military action.

Vladimir S. Semenov, the Soviet chief delegate, has made no move so far to cancel or postpone the meeting, informed sources said. Reports that Mr. Semenov flew to Prague this morning for personal consultation with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet party chief, and Mr. Kosygin, could not be confirmed.

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## Zorin Sees Paris Backing Detente Talks

But Conditions Are Raised by Schumann

By James Goldsborough  
PARIS, May 5.—Soviet Ambassador Valerian Zorin said at a press conference today that France had put no conditions on the convening of a European security conference.

At the same time, Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann was telling visiting Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Jedyruchowski that it was impossible to accept the Polish proposition that the conference be set for early next year.

The difference in interpreting the French position became evident during Mr. Zorin's press conference. Asked about the French position, that proposition "must be made in the current Four Berlin talks to pave the way for a security conference," Mr. Zorin said he did not understand that to be the French position.

French Concern Voiced  
Meanwhile, Mr. Schumann was telling Mr. Jedyruchowski that French concern over Berlin. Mr. Schumann has repeated several times in recent months that "current of fresh air" in Berlin was needed if the base for security conference was to be laid.

He repeated today that such conference must not serve to not solidate the blocs, and must contribute to a real detente.

Mr. Zorin gave no indication that the French-sought "fresh air" in Berlin would be forthcoming. He said only that it was matter to be discussed with the French government.

The Soviet ambassador held a press conference to mark the impending 25th anniversary of the end of the war in Europe. He said that the Soviet Union would accept nothing that would allow the "results" growing out of World War II.

He said it would be premature to pronounce judgment on the current Soviet-West German talk but that everything depended on Bonn, not on Moscow.

If the West Germans have the intention of recognizing the "new situation" growing out of the war, he said in a reference to East Germany and its Oder-Neisse frontier with Poland, "that could lead to positive results."

Mr. Zorin also followed up on Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin's criticism yesterday of U.S. intervention in Cambodia when he said that the lessons of World War II should serve as a warning to "all imperialist aggressors."

The Soviet ambassador said that warning applied for aggressors everywhere, whether in Europe, the Middle East or the Far East.

Israel to Replace Ambassador to France  
JERUSALEM, May 5 (UPI).—Walter Eytan, Israel's ambassador to France for the last ten years, will be replaced at the end of this summer, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

Mr. Eytan, completing consultations here, flew back to Paris today, telling newsmen at Tel Aviv airport: "Israel-French relations remain unchanged."

Among candidates reported under consideration to replace him is Asher Ben Nathan, former Israel ambassador to West Germany.

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## Agnew Assails 'Elitists' in U.S., Singles Out Mayor Lindsay

By Bernard D. Nossiter

WASHINGTON, May 5 (WP).—who applauded politely at the beginning and end of his address but did not once interrupt it with applause, that his remarks were prepared before word came of the four students killed at Kent State University.

**His Target**

The Vice-President said that some will think his remarks "show a certain insensitivity" but they are addressed to a "general malaise that argues for violent confrontation instead of debate."

The Vice-President defined in only the vaguest of terms the "elitists" whom he made his target. However, he did say: "They can be found in every segment of society that helps to form... opinions... in the universities, in the media, in government and in the great professions."

He seized on Mayor Lindsay's speech of April 21 at the University of California in Berkeley to illustrate his theme. Among other things, Mr. Lindsay had said that man now in power is ready to support repression as long as it is done with a quiet voice and a business suit.

**A Paraphrase**

Mr. Agnew said his paraphrase of the Republican mayor would read:

"We have seen all too clearly that there are men—now in power in this country—who do not represent authority, who cannot cope with tradition, and who believe that the people of America are ready to support revolution as long as it is done with a cultured voice and a handsome public."

The exponents of "philosophical violence," Mr. Agnew said, include many "born on the social ladder," "formally educated," "not necessarily young" and few who are black.

The Vice-President indicted them for selling "credentials up to scorn" for selling youths that law enforcers are more dangerous than law breakers, for praising bomb throwers as heroes and calling a policeman a "pig" for writing "articles calling for open revolution... too ambitious or too added to understand what they have written."

He introduced his attack on Mayor Lindsay by saying:

"Some of the solidists in this country, in their feverish search for group acceptance, are ready to endorse tumultuous confrontation as a substitute for debate, and the most illogical and unwitting extensions of the Bill of Rights as protections for psychotic and criminal elements in our society."

These "elitists," Mr. Agnew said, who snuffed at "honesty and truth and hard work." No wonder, he said, "we have traitors and thieves and perverts and irrational and illogical people in our midst."

## No Link Seen In 3 Murders, UMW Ballot

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, May 5 (WP).—Labor Secretary George P. Shultz said yesterday that his department "does not know now that there is any connection between the United Mine Workers election and the three slayings of men in the order of Joseph A. Yablonski, a wife and daughter."

Mr. Shultz testified before the Senate subcommittee on labor on the government did not investigate the incidents of alleged violence. In the FBI found that noise made by supporters of UMW president W. (Tony) Boyle did break a Yablonski rally. But there was no violence.

In the other, a man who objected to remarks made by Mr. Yablonski in a speech hit him in the jaw—it was not a karate chop as reported earlier. But the Justice Department concluded that they didn't violate the Landrum-Griffin Act, which forbids the use of violence to deprive union members of their rights, Mr. Shultz said.

**Plea for Assistance**

"I think it is fair to say that the use of force in the appeals that are made to the Department of Labor by and on behalf of Mr. Yablonski were that we give him assistance in his campaign," the secretary explained.

"If threats and allegations alone were to bring the government into union election, intervention would be so massive and widespread as to justify counter complaints of excessive governmental action."

Mr. Shultz said that the government found no merit in several complaints of illegal boycotts including charges that the union hired extra staffers solely for campaign activity, that there was anything unlawful in a pension raise during the campaign, that the UMW-controlled National Bank of Washington made campaign loans to the Boyle regime.

**New Election Sought**

But Mr. Shultz has sued to set aside the election, lost by Mr. Yablonski less than a month before his death, and order a new election on grounds of various election irregularities.

Despite the suit, Mr. Yablonski's sons have complained bitterly at the Labor Department should be acted sooner.

After yesterday's testimony, Joseph A. (Chip) Yablonski and Joseph L. Paul Jr., attorney for Yablonski, accused Mr. Shultz of "covering up his own inaction and insensitivity to workers' rights" and asked subcommittee chairman Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. to request a change in testimony in rebuttal.

Five persons, including a woman, have been charged in connection with the Yablonski slayings.

## Printers Reject N.Y. Offer, Cut Working Hours

NEW YORK, May 5 (UPI).—The printers' union announced early this morning that it had rejected as "still insufficient" an offer by the city's major newspapers of a three-year contract that would have raised printers' wages by 31.35 percent by the start of the third year.

Bertram A. Powers, head of Typographical Union No. 6, also announced that, starting today, the union was lengthening the chapel, or union meetings, that have been stopping operations in the composing room of The New York Times in an effort to bring economic pressure on the paper.

The meetings were being lengthened from 15 1/2 to 16 hours out of every 24. A showdown appeared to be in the making.

Earlier, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, publisher of The Times, had warned that any extension of the meetings "could prove to be the straw that breaks the camel's back."

The Times reported yesterday that it had lost 495 pages of advertising worth \$2,476,600.

## Women at Time Charge Sex Bias

NEW YORK, May 5 (UPI).—The State Attorney General's office, acting on a complaint of female employees at Time, Inc., brought action yesterday with the state division of human rights, charging Time, Inc., had discriminated against women because of their sex.

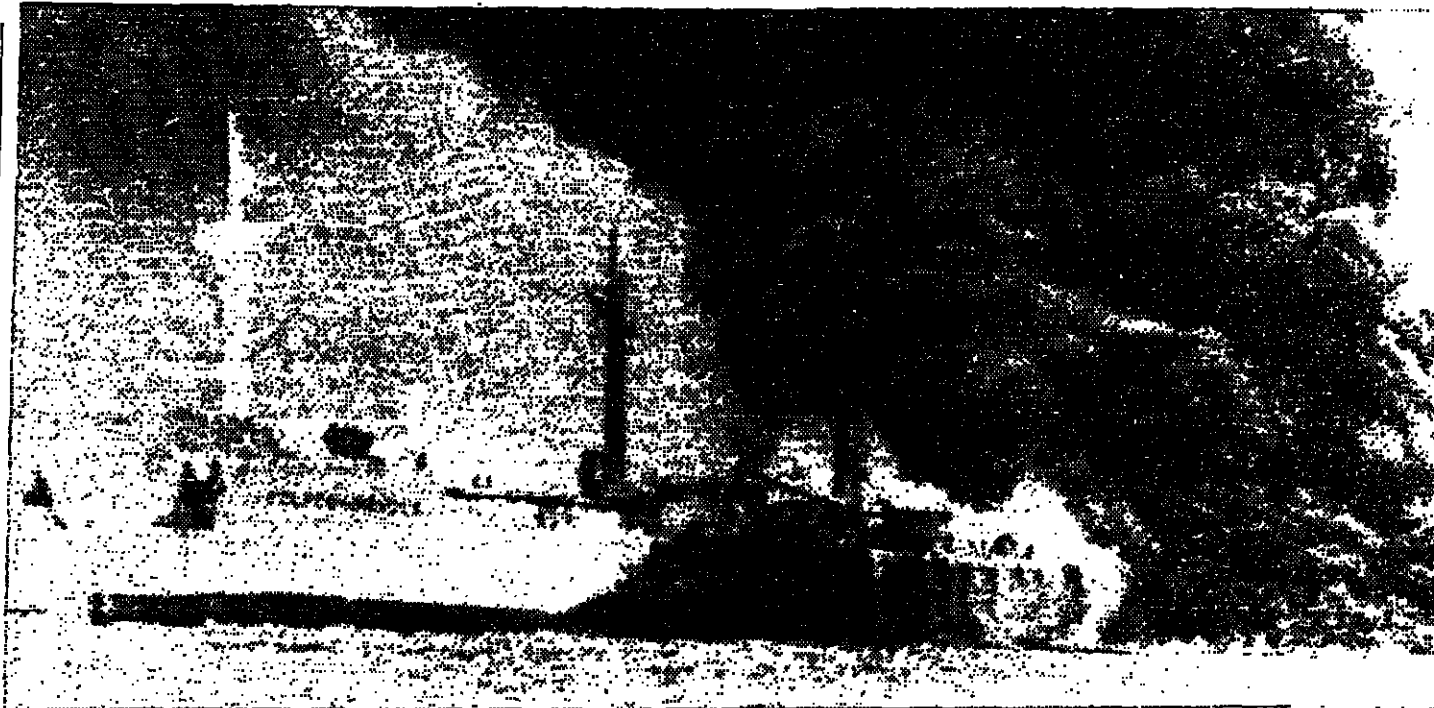
Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz said his office had investigated the complaint for more than a month.

The women are employed as researchers on the company's four major publications—Time, Life, Fortune and Sports Illustrated. They claimed that Time, Inc., discriminates against women by keeping them in research positions at lower wages than men, who are given writing jobs and promoted into editorships. Their complaint follows a similar suit filed against Mr. Newsweek, where female employees alleged the magazine violated the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

## 2 Held in Bid to Pass \$1 Million U.S. Note

MIAMI, Fla., May 5 (AP).—Two New York men who said they won a one million dollar U.S. Treasury bill in a dice game were in a Miami jail yesterday under \$100,000 bond.

The men—Louie Shaw, 38, and Nathaniel Welch, 36—said they flew to Nassau last week for a holiday. They went to the Chase Manhattan Bank office on the island and asked change for a bill that stated, "Pay Bearer \$1 Million."



FIRE AT SEA—Smoke engulfs the Norwegian tanker Polycor, burning yesterday 10 miles off the coast at Vigo, Spain. All its crewmen were taken off and fireboats moved in to battle the fierce blaze.

## Senate Unit Backs Court Nomination

WASHINGTON, May 5 (Reuters).—The Senate Judiciary Committee today approved President Nixon's nomination of Judge Harry A. Blackmun to the Supreme Court by a vote of 15 to 0.

Two previous nominees from the South, Judges Clement E. Haynsworth and G. Harrold Carswell, were rejected by the Senate after bitter controversies. But today's committee vote indicated Judge Blackmun will be confirmed. The committee chairman, Sen. James Eastland, D. Miss., said he expected the nomination of the 61-year-old judge to be sent to the Senate either Thursday or Friday.

Sen. Eastland said that 13 out of the 17 members of the committee were present at today's meeting. Two members voted by proxy and he said he expected the others to vote in favor of the judge.

The committee delayed its formal report on the nomination to the Senate until Thursday at the request of Sen. Robert C. Byrd, D. W. Va., who wanted the additional time to file a separate view on Judge Blackmun.

Sen. Byrd told reporters that he supported the nomination, but that Judge Blackmun would not have been his first choice.

## Labor Backs Nominee

WASHINGTON, May 5 (UPI).—The AFL-CIO, whose opposition was instrumental in helping defeat the nominations of Judge Haynsworth and Judge Carswell, today endorsed Judge Blackmun for the job.

AFL-CIO president George Meany made it clear that the labor federation was not completely happy with Judge Blackmun's record on labor cases, but said President Nixon "has, on balance, made a responsible choice" in selecting the 61-year-old judge from Minnesota.

## Chevron Oil Co. Is Indicted For Causing Gulf Oil Slick

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP).—The Chevron Oil Co. was indicted by a federal grand jury today on charges of willful violation of government regulations leading to a massive oil slick last month in the Gulf of Mexico.

The 900 separate offenses alleged in the indictment would result in a fine totaling millions of dollars if the firm is convicted.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell said the indictment, returned in New Orleans, was the first to be brought under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953.

The grand jury charged Chevron knowingly and willfully failed to install and maintain storm chokes or similar subsurface devices on 90 oil wells in the Gulf off the Louisiana coast.

Each day of each of the 900 alleged violations is a separate offense carrying a maximum \$2,000 fine.

The indictment stems from an investigation that began March 31, the day the last of the leaks was capped. A fire erupted in the coastal wells Feb. 10 and continued through March 10. Then huge quantities of crude oil began gushing into the Gulf.

The indictment said most of the alleged offenses violated an order issued last August by the Interior Department. That order required that all wells capable of producing oil and gas be equipped with subsurface safety devices.

Other offenses involved similar rules and regulations issued by the department.

The wells named in the indictment are located from 9 1/2 to 12 miles off the coast. They are covered by seven government leases dating back to 1947.

Chevron is a division of Standard Oil of California, one of the nation's largest oil firms and the tenth-largest company in the country in assets. It is worth more than \$5.7 billion.

## Justice Dept. Refuses Visa to DuBois' Widow

WASHINGTON, May 5 (UPI).—The Justice Department has rejected a State Department recommendation to grant a temporary visa to Shirley Graham DuBois, widow of the militant African American scholar W.E.B. DuBois.

As a result, Mrs. DuBois has been barred from lecturing at Fisk University in Nashville and from visiting her relatives here.

A Justice Department spokesman said Mrs. DuBois is ineligible to enter the country because she is "affiliated with subversive organizations" which he declined to name.

However, the department can waive the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act provision barring "subversives" and the State Department has so recommended.

Mrs. DuBois, 71, and her late husband, both born in the United States, abandoned their citizenship in 1963 to live in Ghana. She later moved to Cairo.

Her husband founded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He joined the Communist party in 1961.

Mrs. DuBois, an author, librettist and composer, wrote among other things a prize-winning biography of Frederick Douglass. It was cited in 1947 as "the best book combating intolerance in America."

## House Unit Votes 5% Increase in Old Age Benefits

WASHINGTON, May 5 (UPI).—The House Ways and Means Committee approved yesterday a 5-percent increase in social security benefits for 26.2 million Americans. The increase will be financed by higher payroll taxes.

The committee agreed to raise benefits next Jan. 1. The total cost of the increase is 1.7 billion.

The committee also proposed that the maximum annual payroll deductions be increased from \$3,440 to \$4,600 next Jan. 1.

The social security provisions were written into a bill controlling hospital and physicians' costs under the Medicare program for persons over 65 years of age.

Among new curbs was a proposal to put a ceiling on doctors' fees to keep the charges generally equal to those fees prevailing in the community.

## Drug Thought to Produce Mutations Study Indicates LSD Causes Birth Defects

By Sandra Blakeslee

NEW YORK, May 5 (NYT).—The first extensive, long-term study comparing the incidence of birth defects to parental use of LSD has concluded that the drug "must be seriously considered as a possible mutagen"—an agent that produces genetic changes in cells.

"Although we cannot rush in and say we have unequivocal evidence at this time that LSD use causes birth defects, we are on firmer ground, more suspicious, than before," said Dr. Chester W. Berlin, a principal investigator in the study.

Dr. Berlin, a pediatrician at George Washington University School of Medicine where the study was conducted, presented his findings at two recent scientific meetings. He elaborated on the results in an interview yesterday.

Mutagens are agents, such as radioactive fallout or certain chemicals, that cause biological mutations, or changes, in the genes or chromosomes of an organism. The mutagenic agent, the "changer," acts in some way to alter the normal configuration of the genetic material within the cells of an organism, often causing the organism to reproduce itself abnormally, to cause birth defects.

The issue of whether or not LSD is a mutagenic agent has not yet been resolved, Dr. Berlin said. Studies on chromosomal damage are conflicting. The scorecard today stands at four studies maintaining that LSD does break chromosomes while five studies maintain that the drug does not.

All previous studies on birth defects in the children of LSD users were retrospective studies. Dr. Berlin said, "That is, the mothers, fathers and offspring were not interviewed or examined until some time after the birth of the children."

Dr. Berlin's study, on the other hand, was prospective. The mothers and fathers were followed from conception or as soon after as possible through delivery, he said. Offspring have since been followed for two years.

The investigation involved 112 women, whose average age was 19, from various hippie commune groups in the Washington area. Women were referred to Dr. Berlin and his team of associates by clergymen, physicians, adoption agencies, underground newspaper ads and other drug users. The girls were offered free gynecological and obstetric care for their participation in the study.

All volunteers had a history of LSD ingestion before or during pregnancy. In total, 127 pregnancies were followed in the 112 women, although not all were carried to term. The spontaneous abortion rate in the general population is about 20 to 25 percent, Dr. Berlin said. Among the drug users it rose to 43 percent.

One very tough problem in ascertaining the role of LSD in congenital defects, Dr. Berlin said, is in sorting out LSD from a wide range of other possibly mutagenic agents used by the pregnant women. These include caffeine, drinks, cigarettes, exposure to X-rays, poor maternal nutrition, purity of LSD used, other drugs used and history of previous illness, including hepatitis and venereal disease.

"We can say that this group of young people is a high risk as far as reproduction is not yet known."

The evidence, however, is incriminating. Out of the 127 pregnancies, 62 children were born. Of these, 56 were normal and six were abnormal. Abnormalities included damage to the central nervous system, brain damage and congenital amputations. Such abnormalities in the general population occur at a rate of six in one thousand, Dr. Berlin said.

All the other pregnancies ended in abortions, either spontaneous abortions or in-hospital abortions. Nearly half of the embryos that the doctors were able to analyze were deformed.

In addition, Dr. Berlin said, problems arose later when the same women tried to get pregnant again. "Twelve girls returned to the clinic expressing the wish to get pregnant. Of these, eight have not been able to do so," the doctor said.

Eight other women did not get pregnant a second or third time after having had normal babies the first time. Four out of the eight pregnancies were defective.

Dr. Berlin said that the mechanism by which LSD might interfere with reproduction is not yet known.

## Thant Plans UN Peace Corps For Economic, Social Work

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 5 (AP).—Secretary-General U Thant today announced plans for an international peace corps of volunteers in economic and social development work.

Patterned after the U.S. Peace Corps and similar national agencies, the new organization would be known as the United Nations Volunteers. Volunteers would be youths willing to work for little more than expense money.

According to Mr. Thant's recommendations, the immediate goal of the agency would be to have 1,200 volunteers in the field by the middle of next year.

They would be recruited on a geographic basis and, in many cases, would work with young people from other countries. The volunteers would be sent only to countries that asked for them.

Mr. Thant's plan was the result of a resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly 18 months ago asking him to draw up a blueprint for such an agency.

**N.Y. Headquarters**

The volunteers would be under the administration of the UN Development Program, with headquarters in New York, and would work either through existing UN agencies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization, or directly with the host government.

Much of the recruiting would be done through established machinery, including the Coordinating Committee for Voluntary Service and UN Volunteers.

At Burfell, site of a newly inaugurated hydroelectric plant, about 30 miles from the volcano, red hot stones from the exploding 4,500-foot-high mountain broke several car windows. There are few homes in the area yet. Workers at the plant, their wives and the few children living there, fled in their cars to nearby towns.

No casualties were reported. Mount Hekla is expected to erupt once in 100 years. The last eruption was in 1947.

**Cleveland Teamsters Vote to End Strike**

CLEVELAND, May 5 (AP).—Dissident teamsters in Cleveland have voted to end their 32-day strike and return to work, while teamsters in St. Louis have voted to stay off the job despite the urging of their local president to return.

A spokesman for striking truckers in Los Angeles said four area locals voted overwhelmingly over the weekend to reject a tentative national contract. The spokesman also said no back-to-work vote was scheduled for the 19,000 truckers represented by the four locals.

**Bonn-Moscow Talks**

BONN, May 5 (AP).—West Germany and the Soviet Union will resume their talks on a proposed mutual renunciation of force in Moscow next week, the West German government announced today.

State Secretary Egon Bahr will fly to Moscow next Monday for his fourth meeting in the series with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

**French Red Garudy Ousted by Party Local**

PARIS, May 5.—Dissident French Communist Roger Garudy was voted out of his party local today as part of a campaign by the French party to discipline him.

Mr. Garudy, who was condemned by the party at its February congress for his books defending French-style socialism, will stay in the party until the local's action is approved by the national committee. The local vote today was eight to five.

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## The Congressional Role

The country has a right to expect that, in the present emergency, Congress will do something more than fulminate or merely spin its wheels, or just say no. Despite the deep concern that is felt on Capitol Hill over the widening of the war in Indochina, many of those who are most critical of the President's action talk nonsense when they get around to what should be done. Congress should indeed be getting into the act, not in the role of a kibitzer, or a vindictive naysayer, but in that of a responsible national policy-making body.

The course advocated by Sens. McGovern, Hatfield, Goodell and Hughes is too reckless for serious consideration. Congress, they say, "must either legislate the conflict by declaring war or veto and end it." To declare war in the present situation would, in our view, be akin to madness, as these four gentlemen doubtless would agree. It would commit the nation to use of all its military, economic and moral resources in a remote part of the world where our interests are tangential and our military reach is already overextended. It would risk the possibility of involvement with both China and the Soviet Union without serving any imperative national purpose. It would imbed us in concrete when what we need is room for flexibility.

No doubt the real purpose of the McGovern-Hatfield-Goodell-Hughes foursome is to focus attention on their alternative of vetoing and ending the war. But ending a war is not accomplished by the stroke of a pen or a denial of money. With our men still facing an enemy in many different areas of South Vietnam, in Laos, and now Cambodia, no rational Congress is going to tell them to fight no more. And it would be scarcely less calamitous to declare that no funds could be spent in connection with that conflict after Dec. 31.

Congress could, however, adopt a national policy of withdrawal from Vietnam, leaving the timing of the exit flexible so that our forces there would encounter a minimum of danger and vacuum would not be created overnight. We should like to see Congress debate and act on such a policy. It would

necessarily have to face some vital question. How important is continental Southeast Asia to our larger international policies? Does Vietnam have any vital relation to our national security? Just what is a "just peace" and have we the capacity to induce or impose or maintain it? What right do we have to set ourselves up as the arbiter of the future of that area? At what point might it be said that we have accomplished all that could reasonably be expected of us?

If these issues are sincerely debated, we suspect that Congress will go on record in favor of a flexible withdrawal policy, as, indeed, the Nixon administration did before the recent escalation fever set in. In any event, Congress ought to be shaping the national purpose. If it is going to reclaim the war power previously relinquished to the President, it has an obligation to take a substantial share of the responsibility for the course that is to be pursued.

In the face of this great need for a reshaping of national policy, leaders of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee walked into a trap of its own making by demanding an audience with Mr. Nixon and reacted in petty fashion to the President's clever counter-suggestion that the Senate committee meet him jointly with the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Foreign Relations had a right to try for a separate meeting. But no treaty is under discussion. So the President has an equal right to argue that the subject of such a session ought to be the broad national policy of liquidating the war in an orderly fashion, and that this concerns the House and the country as much as it does the Senate.

The time has come for discussion of a comprehensive policy—not for petty bickering or jurisdictional squabbles. There seems to be much awareness of the fact that the President's action has placed him on trial in the court of public opinion, and Congress is no less on trial in its own sphere. Can it only kibitz and flounder, or can it assume a positive role and an honest responsibility in shaping a national policy?

THE WASHINGTON POST

## Sino-Soviet Hatred

The ferocious hatred the leaders of the Soviet Union and China harbor toward each other emerges vividly from the latest exchange of polemical blasts between Moscow and Peking.

Mao Tse-tung celebrated Lenin's centennial by comparing the Kremlin leaders to Hitler and accusing them of being direct successors to the Romanovs. Karl Marx's accusation that the unchanging goal of czarist Russia was world hegemony is exhumed from the archives by the Chinese as a fully accurate analysis of Moscow's aim in 1970. Even at the height of the cold war, it is doubtful that any official American pronouncement matched, much less exceeded, the bitterness of this Chinese indictment of the Soviet Union.

Moscow's reply a few days later gave witness to the fury evoked in Leonid Brezhnev by the Peking blast. The highest level Kremlin approval must have been required for Moscow radio's vilification of Mao personally

as a philanderer who probably had his eldest son murdered and who abandoned his first wife to death at the hands of the Kuomintang.

This new peak of viciousness in the Moscow-Peking polemics suggests that on both sides all hope has been abandoned for any constructive result from the long-stalemate talks in Peking. The inevitable result must be a resumption of extreme tension on the long common border between the Soviet Union and China, raising the possibility that there could be new shooting incidents such as those which rolled Sino-Soviet relations so dangerously a year ago.

With such hatred and fear separating these two giant neighbors, neither side is likely to want to get involved in a shooting war with any other major power. That is a comforting thought as the world contemplates the newly heightened tensions in the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Nixon vs. 'Anarchy'

President Nixon decided to have his troops intervene in Cambodia regardless of the fact that the Phnom Penh government did not request this and was not even consulted. Yet, in his Thursday night speech, the President spoke less of Cambodia than of keeping order in his country and throughout the world. He wants to fight "anarchy" abroad and at home. This harangue proves that Washington is seeking in Southeast Asia the political and military victory which The New York Times does not hesitate to call a hallucination. All means, therefore, are right for trying to reach this goal.

The White House had made it known that the massacres of Vietnamese by Cambodian troops would not influence the decision to aid Phnom Penh. The Saigon students whose leaders were tortured and who fight the Thieu regime are apparently also "imbedded firebrands." Mr. Nixon purely and simply ignores the Laotian and Cambodian leftist movements. They do not matter more than the Guatemalans or Dominicans who rebelled against dictatorships supported and financed by Washington and by big American private interests. Any internal criticism of a regime friendly to the United States is considered as an attack on American security. The Monroe Doctrine is being extended to the whole universe.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

President Nixon has turned his back on his own doctrine in Asia no matter how vehemently he insists that his dispatch of U.S. troops to Cambodia is no invasion of that country or escalation of the Indochina war. And his reasoning that he acted to save American lives and insure peace in Southeast Asia is too familiar to be credible. The Vietnam war escalated on the same argument.

Mr. Nixon, just like Lyndon B. Johnson before him, is too proud to see America's image tarnished and too proud to allow its first military defeat in its proud 190-year history.

—From the Manila Times.

In our opinion, President Nixon has taken a dangerous political gamble. Past experiences of the Vietnam war tell us that there will be no military solution to the problem. Will not the open interference in Cambodia wreck the Paris peace talks? Although the United States seems to envisage a quick conclusion to the present operation in six to eight weeks, there is no guarantee that it will end as the United States expects. Lon Nol's Cambodian forces do not seem to be in good shape. In order to drive the Communist forces out of Cambodia, the United States may be forced to increase its aid and, worse, still, its forces.

—From Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 6, 1895

NEW YORK—General Alger and ex-Secretary Charles Foster conferred with Thomas C. Platt, the well-known Republican "boss" of New York State, in Washington yesterday. It is presumed that they want him to support Major McKinley for president. Mr. Platt's price is said to be complete control of the New York patronage and also a cabinet position for ex-Secretary Foster.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 6, 1920

PARIS—Paris loses another interesting link with the stage of the later period of the Second Empire, in the person of Mlle. Hortense Schneider, who died yesterday at the age of 83. In 1864, at the Variétés, she created "La Belle Héloïse," an Offenbach opera-bouffe, which was one of her greatest triumphs. She lived to see its revival last year at the Gaîté-Lyrique.



—Gilbert of The Guardian.

## A Dismal View From the Seine

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The French government is convinced that United States entry into Cambodia has—

at least for the short-term future—completely changed the international situation and set back a gradual inching toward political settlements in both the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

Moreover, there isn't any doubt that Paris feels Washington's failure to consult France on this dramatic move violates the spirit of an accord on bilateral consultations arranged during President Nixon's visit here last year and reaffirmed when President Pompidou went to the United States in February.

France believes the Russians have been placed in a position where, unless they get tough, they will lose influence to China in the Communist world. It is assumed the most logical way for Moscow to support ideological friends in Southeast Asia is by creating a diversion in the Middle East to draw American attention away from Vietnam and Cambodia. Paris only hopes such a move can be controlled and limited.

### French Proposal

Right or wrong, the French felt that slow but discernible progress toward settlement was being registered at both ends of Asia when the Cambodian crisis exploded. Paris had proposed a generalized Indochinese peace conference which, although coolly received abroad, seemed to suit the aims of at least three concerned powers: The United States sought disengagement, the French sought outright peace and the Russians sought to frustrate China's bid for regional leadership.

Now even the faint prospect of such a conference is recognized as gone. Paris won't put the idea in any lexicon and will continue to revive it from time to time, but it is obviously disappointed. Likewise, it is felt here that patient initiatives to calm down the Middle East have been tragically set back.

This capital thought the positions of America, Russia, Britain and France had actually been moving closer to each other. Cairo's reaction to the latest U.S. peace

plan, presented by Assistant Secretary Sisco, was not viewed as entirely negative.

Moreover, it was felt that, despite angry propaganda, the Soviet and U.S. stands were now less far apart. The Russians admitted there could be no unconditional Israeli withdrawal from areas occupied in the 1967 war and the Americans admitted there must be such a withdrawal, except for minimal border rectifications.

### Big-Two Deal?

Paris is sure there has been a deal between Moscow and Washington limiting arms shipments to the Middle East and that the dispatch to Nasser of Soviet missiles, aircraft and crews doesn't violate this. The belief is that without such an accord Nixon would already have sent Israel the additional F-4 jets it requested. The French argue that the military balance has not been altered by the new Russian weapons and crews because they are rigidly limited to defensive assignments.

But both the tentative move by the superpowers to ration weapons shipments and small like Big Four progress toward agreement among themselves—by, initially, cataloging all points of accord and discord—have now been upset. Just as in 1956, Soviet troubles in Poland and Hungary encouraged Britain and France to go ahead with their disastrous Suez expedition, there is a suspicion Moscow may feel forced to use the Middle East as the scene for a diversion now.

The logic is simply that the U.S.S.R. cannot mount any kind of expeditionary force to help Southeast Asian Communists, thus easing China from the forefront, but it can easily provoke a new Arab-Israeli crisis and serve the daylights out of American doves. Furthermore, although nobody knows much about either his plans or his position, there are some here who believe such an idea would appeal to Brezhnev.

The upshot is that France is angrier with the United States than it has so far said officially and also it is unhappy to see its two pet diplomatic enterprises suddenly kicked into a cocked hat. Moreover, the French are positive

## What Can Congress Do?

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON—Many members of Congress, in both parties, now are reacting to President Nixon's re-escalation of the Vietnam war with as much anger as the "doves" need to direct at Lyndon B. Johnson. One useful but limited result is already apparent.

For decades now, the major direction of political thought in America has been to build up the powers of the presidency, direct and implied, as against the power of the legislative branch. While this had much to recommend it in some areas of policy, the result was to accelerate the diminution of congressional prestige and prerogative and to bind the nation to the possible menace of the power center it was creating in the White House. Johnson first, and now Nixon, have done much to strike away the balance, a whole generation of potential leadership is coming out of the universities convinced that the presidency is a virtually unchallenged despotism, and determined in some vague way to "change the system."

But for the moment, what can really be done by Congress or anyone else about Nixon's decision to invade Cambodia and reopen the bombing of North Vietnam? The latter of those operations, incidentally, was to have been started out in secrecy, despite this administration's talk of bridging the "credibility gap" dug by Johnson. And there was for neither assault the slightest sanction in the presidential voting of 1968, or in anything authorized by Congress since then, or in any known measure of public opinion.

There are several things Congress could do. It could, for instance, repeal the Tonkin Gulf Resolution, which gives the war a patina of legitimacy. But Nixon would be likely—based on his performance so far—to take the view Johnson took, that even "if the resolution

### Sentiment Ignored

Congress could also pass a resolution prohibiting American military action in Cambodia—just as, last winter, it passed a resolution barring the use of ground troops in Laos or Thailand (a clear indication of anti-escalation sentiment that Nixon chose last week to ignore, although the White House said at the time that the resolution comforted with his policy).

Again, Nixon might well mean to ignore such a resolution or to claim that it invaded his prerogatives as commander-in-chief and chief executive, and duty to protect the national interest.

The President would be no seriously hampered if Congress seriously further funds for the war in Cambodia, or in Southeast Asia altogether. Even in that case there might be enough "in it" to pipeline or on hand or in stock to contingency funds and supply for him to keep the war going some time.

But Nixon's real defense against any of these moves, even against the "power of the pursestring," is political. Congress, obviously, is not to be reluctant to appear to hamstring the President in necessary conduct of foreign policy. It will not eagerly put itself in position for Nixon and Agnew to declare that it is aiding a Communist enemy.

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## Letters

### On Indochina

I am angry. I am angry at all of you who do not support a president who was elected to office by a majority. I am angry at your apparent naivete at international Communism, especially the Chinese type. I am angry that you do not see the aftereffects of not clearing out the North Vietnam sanctuaries in Cambodia.

The Vietnam war is like playing a chess game with someone who cheats. How would you like to play with one who moves his bishops like rooks and his king like a queen? The United States has used every possible conventional means to bring this war to a peaceful end, but how can one be reasonable to a racist?

Do you know what the final goal of international Communism is? Have you forgotten China? Let me ask you how the Communists took over China. Did they not make military preparations while the peace conference was still going on? Do you ever learn from history? Did the Communists honor the cease-fire in Korea? Do you remember the harassments of the Berlin crisis? Did the Soviet Union do anything to make the Arabs recognize Israel?

I am also angry at the so-called allies of the United States. What did they do to help the United States in this dilemma? They sneer at every U.S. decision, yet they do nothing to help. Did the United States not help them out of possible complete domination by Nazi Germany? If you and these allies are so clever to criticize the

decisions of President Nixon, who did not start this war and is trying his best to terminate it, why do you not give him your valuable suggestions how to end it? I do hope that you have some good ideas how to end this war.

JAMES C. CHANG.

Copenhagen.

It is surprising that the Herald Tribune has published such an anti-American article as "Cry, the Beloved Country." The reasons given by Anthony Lewis could be given by a Communist. But if a Communist is free to criticize an American must avoid discussions and remain silent, as long as American soldiers are fighting far away.

PEDRO ALVAREZ.

Vincennes, France.

The text of Nixon's Cambodia speech together with the AP news release from Saigon published in the International Herald Tribune yesterday, May 7, leads me to the following interesting deductions:

Approximately three days after Nixon announced the plan to withdraw 150,000 men from Vietnam over the next year, the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division received orders to draw up plans for the offensive in Cambodia. Nixon's consultation with the National Security Council, Ambassador Bunker, Gen. Abrams and others, must have taken at least a few days, it follows that these discussions were taking place at the time of the announcement of the new troop withdrawal. According to Nixon, the first of his three options was to do nothing in response to the situation developing in Cambodia. In his speech Nixon indicated this constituted an "unacceptable risk" for Americans left in Vietnam after the withdrawal of the 150,000 men. Obviously, Nixon's first option should have included the more acceptable possibility of not removing further troops, an alternative which would have exposed the main weakness in his Vietnamization policy.

Looking at the timing, it now becomes clear that the announcement of the surprisingly large new troop withdrawal was made to provide the main pretext for the military desirable obliteration of the North Vietnamese "sanctuaries" in Cambodia.

MICHAEL HAUENBERG.

Geneva.

### Absolute Power

In short, in the absence of overwhelming public demand, the likelihood that Congress will do any of these things is not great; nor any of them clearly viewed as the right course of action. If the meaning of congressional potency would be clear, and no particularly to that large group of Americans who have spent their youth in profound opposition to undeclared war, of no clear purpose with no discernible end. It means that one man, and one man alone, however narrowly elected and for whatever reason, holds the reins of the state and wields absolute power of war and peace and death, perhaps even survival and extinction.

If that is indeed the pragmatic fact, it is repugnant to the Constitution, to democratic theory, to American ideals; and if that indeed what "the system" has come to, it ought to be changed.

That is why Congress, with constitutional power to declare war, must make some effort to check and to balance unlimited presidential power. And the strong weapon may well be Congress's war-making power—a resolute declaration of war on North Vietnam and driving the issue to that time's question of public and political legitimacy. The latter John son or Nixon have had to face.

It is much to be doubted that the President would wish to withdraw the troops, even if he would lose a vote, and the threat that the Democratic leadership is prepared to push for might well re-establish some congressional influence in policy making.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have the best chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but they must be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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## American Ballet

## Dance Companies Sink Gracefully Down the Drain

By Clive Barnes

NEW YORK, May 5 (NYT).—It seems that 1970 might be the year we see our ballet companies sink gracefully down a drain one by one. I can see the gravestone now: "American Dance: Born Circa 1920, died 1970. RIP."

The situation is becoming untenable. The New York City Ballet has been struck by members of the New York City Ballet Orchestra, Local 802, American Federation of Musicians. The American Dance Theater, Alvin Ailey, which has just completed a highly acclaimed season at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, has announced, in a sorrowful note, its dissolution. The company at present is in great performing condition. Ailey has pushed his abilities as far as they can.

Great Company  
Ailey has got a great company. His own new ballet ranks among his best as superbly brilliant, with none of the disconcerting backtracking of the last few choreographic years.

It is also pushing his own young choreographers. This season he has given a chance to Miguel Godreau, John Parks and Kelvin Rotardier, and the pertinent has turned out well. These kids have talent—some of them might emerge as choreographers capable of carrying Ailey's burden. But, of course, the company is going to be destroyed.

Money, money, money. Sometimes I think the world at large must think of dance as the eternal panhandler. And believe me the world at large is right. Dance needs money, and I cannot possibly say where it is coming from. American Ballet Theater is facing its most expensive season yet. It may not make it. City Center, Joffrey Ballet, the Cunningham Company, the Taylor Company, all these are in specific trouble.

The Harkness Ballet, from which Rebekah Harkness is withdrawing her immediate support, has been summoned home in the middle of a prestigious European tour for a period of reappraisal and readjustment. Miss Harkness, it seems, does not like the way the company is going. And after all it is her company, so who should know better? Certainly not its directors, Benjamin Harkavy and Lawrence Rhodes, who are, after all, merely employees.

Is there any note of hope that can be sounded? Well, the National Ballet in Washington has just given us a lively new "Cinderella" choreographed by Ben Stevenson, and Marcel Marceau has just ended a stand at the City Center which once more effectively demonstrated the mystery and wonder of Marceau's theatrical genius. Marceau is moving into new areas of dance, mime and theater.

For the rest, luckily, we have Britain's Royal Ballet at the Metropolitan Opera House, ensuring that ballet is not totally absent from Lincoln Center.

On Stage in New York  
NEW YORK, May 5.—This is how critics rated new plays in New York:

"Company," a musical with lyrics by Stephen Sondheim and book by George Furth, opened on Broadway at the Alvin Theater to praise from seven critics, mixed reviews from two and disapproval from two. Clive Barnes of the New York Times wrote: "Company," about which I have personal reservations, deserves to be a hit in a lean season.

"A Place for Folly," a comedy about a wife with a predatory older sister, directed by Ronny Graham, pleased none of the critics and closed after one performance. "An act of sheerest folly," said the New York Times. "The Associated Press described it as 'another of those almost-plays that are the bane of Broadway.' The cast included Mariab Mercer, Cathryn Damon, Konrad Matthaei and Evelyn Russell.

"Mahagonny," written in the 1920s by Bertolt Brecht, scored by Kurt Weill, and staged by Carmen Capalbo, got good reviews from two out of three critics in its debut on the American stage at the Anderson Theater. Clive Barnes wrote: "It is a great and lovely work, one of the masterpieces of the 20th-century lyric theater." United Press International reviewer Jack Gaver said: "A musical feast—whose brilliant, versatile score is interpreted with remarkable skill." William Glover of The Associated Press disagreed, calling the play "miscast, misconceived and just plain miserable."

Arnold Weinstein did the English adaptation. "A Place for Folly," a comedy about a wife with a predatory older sister, directed by Ronny Graham, pleased none of the critics and closed after one performance. "An act of sheerest folly," said the New York Times. "The Associated Press described it as 'another of those almost-plays that are the bane of Broadway.' The cast included Mariab Mercer, Cathryn Damon, Konrad Matthaei and Evelyn Russell.

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Celebrities on the Cannes scene: French singer Sheila with Yugoslav singer called Twinkleberry.

## Movies in Variations on Cannes: Dostoevski

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, May 5.—The ways of film festivals are inscrutable. Last year's Cannes film festival, "Tristana" (already in Paris movie houses, IHT May 2-3), had entered in the Cannes movie race. It would certainly be the recipient of honors. Instead it was shown out of competition today. It was greatly admired, but it will not get a prize.

On the official program tonight is "Le Dernier Saut," starring two fine French actors, Maurice Ronet and Michel Bouquet. This melodrama, directed by Edouard Luntz, seeks to play a variation on Dostoevski's "Crime and Punishment" theme.

Ronet impersonates a battle-hardened paratrooper who murders his faithless, Oriental wife. The soldier's absence from camp on the fatal night has not been detected; he befriends the cynical inspector who is in charge of solving the crime. This second part is superbly taken by Bouquet and the acting duel of the two stars is sufficient to hold one's attention, although otherwise "Le Dernier Saut" is just another detective story and one rather lacking in the necessary vigor and suspense.

The distinguished conductor Herbert von Karajan extends his activities in a television film version of "Pagliacci," presented at a special matinee this afternoon. In this venture von Karajan has not only directed the La Scala orchestra's rendition of the Leoncavallo score, but also directed the production of the opera.

The stage management of the action and the color photography are both of the first order, as is the musical recording, which possesses an unusual clarity and tone. But the synchronization demands immediate improvement. If this flaw is corrected, the film, a full-length feature, would doubtless find a worldwide public.

On the Arts Agenda  
The Bavarian State Opera is staging a new production of Wagner's "Tannhäuser" May 21, using the Dresden version. Christoph von Dohnanyi will conduct, and Peter Lehmann, for many years Wieland Wagner's assistant, will stage the work in decor by Rudolf Reinhold. The principal roles will be taken by Anja Silja, Ernst Kozub, Hermann Frey and Kurt Böhm.

Observations of the Beethoven bicentennial in Paris reach a crescendo in the coming weeks, with the pianist Claudio Arrau giving an all-Beethoven recital May 11, and including Beethoven in a second recital May 14. On May 14, Paul Badura-Skoda begins a series of seven recitals, continuing through June 6, devoted to the 32 sonatas. On May 25, Daniel Barenboim gives a Beethoven recital, on May 28 he is joined by Jacqueline du Pré in a program of piano-cello sonatas, and on June 2 they are joined by violinist Pinchas Zukerman in a trio. Meanwhile, as already reported, Yehudi and Hephzibah Menuhin and Maurice Gendron participate in two programs May 19 and 21, in which Beethoven works figure prominently.

The Mai Musical de Versailles, resuming after a one-year lapse, began May 3 and continues to May 14. Highlights include a recital by Montserrat Caballé on May 7, the Warsaw Files and Trumpets on May 8, performances of Mozart's "Così fan tutte" by the German State Opera of East Berlin on May 11, 13 and 14, and the Califra Piano Competition, from May 6 through 12.

## 90 Years From Now—Joyce's 'Ulysses'

By Linda Charlton

NEW YORK, May 5 (NYT).—In the unlikely event that all goes well, the New Yorker may finish reprinting "Ulysses" about 90 years from now.

For some months, the New Yorker has been working its way line by line through James Joyce's monumental novel of a day in the life of Dublin. It has been a slow process. The most recent issue takes the reader about two-thirds of the way down page 9 of a 733-page edition.

What might be called the New Yorker edition of Joyce's epic is scarcely a shout in the streets. It is set in small type in the "Colings" on "About Town" department of the magazine, the section that describes itself as "a conscientious calendar of events of interest."

The whole undertaking, of course, is a joke. ("Ambit of inwit," as Joyce might, and in quite another context did, say.) A spokesman said that the writer of the capsule reviews had tired of "writing the same things" about the longest-running show and decided to vary his weekly chore by "working his way through 'Ulysses.'"

Only the reader who follows the roller-coaster of narrow columns as far as the listing of long-run musicals will experience the stylistic swoop from the New Yorker's closely spaced prose to Joyce's somewhat different verbal rejoinders.

Following the heading, "The Fantasticks," the May 2 issue—picking up where the previous week's issue left off—carries, not the compressed re-

A bit of "Ulysses" as it appeared in the April 11 New Yorker.

view that is expected at that point, but a quotation from Stephen Dedalus from the book's opening episode: "You only saw your mother die. I see them pop off every day in the mater and Richmond and cut up into tripe in the dissecting room."

Then comes the name and location of the theater at which "The Fantasticks" is—and has been since May 3, 1960—playing, and the addenda of curtain times and box-office telephone number. The same procedure is repeated for the next two entries, "Fiddler on

the Roof" and "Hello, Dolly!" This carries the reader 4 1/2 lines further into "Ulysses."

"Fantasticks" in Fall  
A check of back issues of the New Yorker indicates that writer's cramp set in last fall so far as "The Fantasticks" was concerned. "Fiddler" and "Dolly" were added in February of this year.

The renewed copyright on "Ulysses" has not run out. But Milton Greenstein, a vice-president of the magazine, said that the question of royalties was unlikely to arise: "The whole thing is a joke. Random House, the novel's U.S. publishers, doesn't care."

The readers don't seem to care, either. Mr. Greenstein said, "I think they're amused." He dismissed the possibility that someone, possibly a little old lady visiting from Dubuque, might be seeking enlightenment about the plot-line of "Hello, Dolly!" or the suitability of "The Fantasticks," and find the snippets of life in Dublin distressingly confusing. "No," he said, "not New Yorker readers."

## Music in London

## Franz Lehar: More Than 'Merry Widow'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON.—The centenary commemoration is a conventional device for rendering homage to those who have stood out above others in society, or made significant contributions to it. That, at least, is a conventional way of looking at it.

Another way is to think of it as a painless, even self-congratulatory means of making amends for thoughtless neglect. This would hardly apply in the case of Beethoven, of whose music we are hearing hardly more in this bicentenary year than in any other. But it would apply pretty well to all the Berliners we heard last year, the centenary of his death. And it applies absolutely to the centenary of Franz Lehar's birth, which fell on April 30, and which the BBC Concert Orchestra has just celebrated with a sumptuous concert in the Royal Festival Hall.

The average music lover, at the mention of Lehar's name, will be reminded of "The Merry Widow," or at least of the famous waltz, and of Richard Tauber singing "Della Mia Mein Gaudes Here." Many more may recognize the "Gold and Silver" waltz without knowing that it was written by Lehar.

There was a lot more to Lehar than that. Between "The Merry Widow" (1905) and "Giuditta" (1934) came "The Count of Luxembourg," "Gypsy Love," "Frasquita," "Frederics," "Paganini" and "The Land of Smiles." They were all enormously successful, not only in Vienna, Budapest, and Berlin, but also in London and New York. Lehar, after Johann Strauss, was the great master of the Viennese operetta, preeminent in a generation that included Oscar Straus, Leo Fall, Ralph Benatzky, Emmerich Kalman, Rudolph Friml and Sigmund Romberg.

If his music sounds less dated, today, than

theirs, it is simply because he was the more complete composer. They all wrote lovely melodies, and they scored well enough; but with Lehar, as one felt throughout a concert offering a generous cross-section of his output, it was not so much a question of good tunes and competent workmanship as of unflagging melodic felicity, of fastidious harmonic procedure, of buoyant rhythms and of the most sensitive and perceptive orchestration.

In one respect, of course, Lehar's music cannot deny its age. The music itself is as fresh and delightful as ever, but the conventions which governed its form and many of its devices are not. The high-note endings of the arias and duets, for example, seem tediously athletic and banal—as they are beginning to seem in opera, too—and the language of the texts, whether in German or in translation, is appalling.

Lehar worked closer to opera than did most other operetta composers after Johann Strauss. Indeed, his works were commonly given in opera houses, and their best singers were opera singers. In the past half century the musical theater, excluding opera, has tended toward a less formal, less pretentious kind of singing, and its songs have been sung best by the new American type of popular singer.

Lehar's music was played idiomatically under the direction of Vilém Tausky, a nephew of Leo Fall, and the songs were sung very well by Elizabeth Harwood and Rowland Jones. The latter, particularly, had clearly studied the Tauber records; and if his singing hardly effaced one's memories of Tauber, it awakened them.

Tauber and Lehar both died, by appropriate coincidence, in 1948. It was not so much the end of an era as it was the end of a genre which, thanks to their genius, had outlived its era.

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## Classic Power Struggle Splits Board of IOS

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

GENEVA, May 5 (NYT).—A classic power struggle was under way as the chief executives of the International Organization of Securities (IOS) split over future policy objectives and the alliances to be made with outside interests at a marathon board meeting that was continuing through tonight.

## Heath Seeks 'Beneficial' EEC Terms

By Eric Pace

PARIS, May 5 (NYT).—Edward Heath, the British Conservative party leader, said in a speech here today that Britain should only join the Common Market on terms which are clearly and visibly beneficial in the long term.

In his address, Mr. Heath took what was widely construed here as a tougher stand on the terms of eventual British entry than he and his fellow opposition party members have enunciated in the recent past.

The speech seemed intended largely to forestall criticism by the Labor government, which has tried to make political capital by accusing the Tories of being too eager to join the six-nation economic bloc.

Mr. Heath's 20-minute address was delivered at a joint luncheon of the British Chamber of Commerce in France and the French Chamber of Commerce in Britain.

He said, "It is not the future of Britain which is at stake. We are asking no favors as a nation. We are not seeking shelter in the community from the storms of the outside world. We have lived and thrived in that world among other nations for a good many centuries, and we can do so with equal success in the future."

British governments have long sought to join the Common Market, but were rebuffed for years by former President Charles de Gaulle.

Reading from his prepared text in English, Mr. Heath laid down his party's requirements for entry: "The six... must show themselves ready to allow Britain... to join the community on terms which are clearly and visibly beneficial in the long term."

Confers with Pompidou  
PARIS, May 5 (Reuters).—Later today, Mr. Heath conferred with President Georges Pompidou on future European developments, including negotiations for Britain's entry into the Common Market.

Mr. Heath told reporters on leaving the Elysee Palace after his hour-long meeting with the President: "It has been an extremely valuable talk."

## Price of Gold Up 28 Cents, A '70 High

Anxiety Over Crises  
Said to Fuel Demand

LONDON, May 5 (UPI).—The free market price of gold climbed to its highest level of the year today. Sources said the Cambodian situation, Wall Street's weakness and Middle East worries probably triggered a sudden rush of buying.

The price at this morning's "fixing" jumped to \$36.19 an ounce, a leap of 28 cents an ounce from yesterday afternoon's "fixing." This afternoon the price rose another three cents to \$36.22 an ounce.

The morning "fixing" took 25 minutes to set the price—one of the longest on record, bullion sources said. The firms, which operate the gold market here, meet twice daily to "fix" guideline prices by matching buy and sell orders to arrive at a working price.

The price in Zurich opened today at \$36.05-15 an ounce but moved up to \$36.25-35 following the morning "fixing" here.

Some dealers here said the volume of trading today was "very large."

The official price of gold for trading between governments is set at \$35 an ounce.

No IMF Purchases  
WASHINGTON, May 5 (NYT).—The International Monetary Fund reported yesterday that it bought no gold from South Africa in April.

The reason was that the price of gold in the free market was above \$35 an ounce for the entire month, which meant that under the terms of its agreement with the IMF, South Africa was required to sell all its newly mined gold in the market.

The summary of transactions by the IMF said that in the first quarter of this year 49 member countries either sold or received the Special Drawing Rights. Altogether \$300.5 million of SDRs were "spent" by 29 countries. Of this, \$152.9 million went to 20 recipient countries, including the United States, and the rest was used for making payments due to the IMF.

## Mergers in EEC Urged for Major Electric Firms

BRUSSELS, May 5 (AP).—Worried by competition from U.S. manufacturers of heavy electrical equipment, the Common Market's Executive Commission today called for mergers of firms in the EEC.

The commission, which is the joint executive of the six members, said the governments should get together with one another and with producers of electric power to coordinate their purchasing policies.

The 25-page report to the Council of Ministers suggests that the ten major heavy electric firms in the Common Market should merge into two or three groups, since such groups have to be large to compete for contracts to build big modern installations.

Eventually, the commission suggests, cabinet ministers should get together to discuss negotiations among the private firms.

## Pan Am Eyes Layoffs; No '70 Dividend Seen

NEW YORK, May 5 (Reuters).—Additional layoffs may be "necessary" to put this company back in the black, Pan American World Airways President Max Baer told the annual meeting today.

He noted that 450 flight and ground personnel had already been furloughed. There is little likelihood that Pan Am will resume paying dividends in 1970, he added. The airline last week reported a first-quarter loss of \$20.09 million.

## More Effective Today Fed Lowers Margin Requirements

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, May 5 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve Board reduced the margin requirements on stock purchases from 80 to 65 percent, effective tomorrow.

The move means that stock buyers will have to make a cash payment of at least 65 percent of the purchase price of any stock they buy, rather than the 80 percent that has been required for the past two years.

The reduction brings the margin requirement to its lowest level in nearly seven years. The margin requirement has been 80 percent since June, 1963, at which time it was raised from 70 percent. The only time that the margin requirement has been as low as 65 percent in the past decade was during the period from July, 1962, to November, 1963, when it was 50 percent.

In announcing the reduction, the Fed made no mention of the recent sharp decline in stock prices nor of the appeals that have been made by securities industry leaders for a cut in margins.

The Fed announcement, instead, gave as the only reason for its action the recent decline in the amount of credit that is currently outstanding in the stock market. "This is the only standard" that the Securities Act of 1934 permits the Fed to consider in setting stock margin requirements.

Whether the reduction might stimulate an upturn in stock prices remained to be seen. The official Fed spokesman said today that

"so far as can be determined, there is no known correlation between the changes in margin requirements and stock prices."

The Fed said that it had acted because the amount of credit that has been extended by brokers to their margin customers has dropped from \$8.7 billion in June, 1968, to \$4.5 billion in March of this year, the latest month for which full figures are available.

The credit extended by banks for purchasing or carrying securities has declined from the peak \$2.8 billion that it reached last February to \$2.4 billion now, the Fed said.

The margin requirement for convertible bonds is also to be reduced, effective tomorrow, from 40 percent to 30 percent. Since these bonds represent something between an investment in stocks and an investment in bonds, and are therefore considered less speculative than stocks, the margin requirement covering them has been over twice the requirement for stocks.

The Fed's action came more than two months after Robert W. Haack, the president of the New York Stock Exchange, first asked the Fed to consider a margin cut.

That request was turned down, in part, because the Fed felt it could not defend a step that could increase the amount of credit that was tied up in stocks at a time when both home building and construction of state and local government facilities were being hurt by shortages of credit.

## Wall Street Decline Forces Collateral Call

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, May 5 (NYT).—The sharp decline in stock prices has forced banks and brokers to make an increasing number of margin calls on their customers, but forced sales of collateral to meet outstanding debts did not appear until yesterday—when they have been sufficiently large to have been a significant factor in the market break.

Major mutual funds had increased the tempo of their selling of stocks in order to build up their holdings of cash and government securities, but neither the funds nor their more speculative cousins—the hedge funds—appeared to be dumping stocks in the current market decline.

These conclusions emerged from a check with a cross section of bankers, brokers, and fund managers.

Some "Serious Problems"  
Chase Manhattan Bank and Bankers Trust Co. both had "serious" margin calls, but few, if any, forced sales of collateral. A senior officer of another major bank, who asked not to be identified, said that margin calls in his institution had increased sharply, and that some "serious problems" had developed with a few individual investors, who were not prepared to meet them.

To many analysts, however, the potential problem in the current market break did not lie in the regulated accounts that are subject to the margin requirement, but rather loans among the

billions of dollars of so-called "non-purpose" loans that are completely unregulated.

No one knows what the amounts of such loans are, because the Federal Reserve has not collected data on them since the late 1930s. But in a special survey taken subsequent to the 1962 market break, the Fed discovered that total loans secured by stocks and bonds (other than those to brokers, dealers or other banks) were \$10.9 billion on Sept. 25, 1962, at a time when the banks were reporting roughly \$1.9 billion in loans covered by the margin rules.

If the same ratio of more than 5 to 4 applies today, when loans for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities total more than \$4 billion, total loans secured by stocks and bonds could be over \$20 billion.

There are no firm rules governing the so-called "non-purpose" loans that are excluded from the purposes of purchasing or carrying securities, but in general they have far less collateral behind them than the regulated loans, and thus are far more susceptible to margin calls.

Meanwhile, a sampling of mutual-fund managers showed a disposition to raise cash to take advantage of values that they believe will appear over the next several weeks and to hedge against the possibility that large numbers of investors will demand redemption of their shares.

The fund men insist, however, that redemptions are not yet a problem and that they can conduct their portfolio operations at present relatively free from this consideration.

## Trade Policy Hearings Set; U.S. Studies Tax Incentives

WASHINGTON, May 5 (Reuters).—A tax-incentive approach that would treat U.S. corporations like foreign incorporated firms is being considered by the administration as part of legislation it will offer when the House Ways and Means Committee takes up trade legislation on Monday, an administration source said today.

A tax incentive is only one of many proposals being considered by Treasury and Commerce Department officials in reading the administration's position for the hearings, the source said. A final decision is not expected until the end of this week, he said.

Foreign incorporated firms enjoy a deferral of taxation until earnings are distributed to shareholders, whereas U.S. corporations are taxed immediately on their overseas transactions.

Trade Policy Struggle  
WASHINGTON, May 5 (NYT).—The hearings next Monday are the first move in what could be a momentous struggle over the nation's trade policy.

The first administration witness probably will be Carl J. Gilbert, the President's special representative for trade negotiations. He is

## Sales of Autos In U.S. Drop

DETROIT, May 5 (UPI).—The auto industry sold 680,854 cars last month, down 8.3 percent from the 733,835 cars sold in April, 1969.

While April sales were 63,000 below a year ago, they were still up 45,000 from the 646,673 cars sold in March.

It marked the third straight month that domestic sales have improved since the bottom of 538,000 was reached in January.

Ford Motor Co. said it sold 193,284 cars last month, down from 203,869 in the same month a year ago.

Chrysler sold 115,820 cars in April, compared with 129,283 a year ago. American Motors sold 22,574 cars in April, up slightly from the 21,902 sold a year ago.

General Motors sold 359,276 cars in April, down from 399,981 a year ago.

Thus far this year, the domestic auto makers have sold 2,474,593 cars, down 1.1 percent from the number sold a year ago.

## Stock Prices Tumble To August 1963 Level

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, May 5 (NYT).—The worst bear market since the depression clawed its way today into the lowest territory since August, 1963, as prices on the New York Stock Exchange kept falling along a broad front.

"Our involvement in Cambodia—a problem we weren't even facing a week ago—suddenly has become the key to the stock market," declared one broker. In the same office, a salesman said: "How is business? Terrible."

Brokers and investors alike kept at noon during a faint-hearted try for a rally, worsened steadily during the afternoon to finish at 709.74 with a loss of 4.82.

## Sperry Rand Sales, Profits Set Record

By Clare M. Reckert

NEW YORK, May 5 (NYT).—Sperry Rand Corp. had the highest revenues and earnings for any quarter in its history in the three months ended March 31, lifting the company's results for the year ended March 31 to records.

Frank Forster, president, reported yesterday.

Net earnings for the quarter rose 12 percent to \$24.28 million or 71 cents a share, from \$21.68 million or 64 cents a share, in the corresponding quarter a year ago.

The producer of computers, office equipment, electronics, hydraulics, farm equipment and consumer products showed revenues of \$508.98 million compared with \$445.68 million. The gain of 14 percent was the best ever recorded for the first quarter of the fiscal year, according to the company.

For the fiscal year, net earnings were \$81.01 million, or \$2.37 a share, up 5 percent from \$77.04 million or \$2.25 a share in the previous year. Revenues rose 9 percent to \$1.76 billion from \$1.61 billion.

Mr. Forster attributed the improved results to substantial revenue gains made by Unirac data processing equipment lines, high level sales of Vickers Hydraulics and New Holland farm equipment products, plus the strong overseas market which accounted for 30 percent of worldwide revenues last year.

The marine and aerospace segments were affected by lower government expenditures and a slowdown in delivery of commercial jetliners.

The company's backlog on March 31 approximated a record \$123 billion, up 8 percent from a year earlier.

USM  
Year to Feb. 28  
Revenue (millions)... 429.7 358.1  
Profits (millions)... 18.6 16.96  
Per Share... 3.62 3.47

Cerro Corp.  
First quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 125.0 100.0  
Profits (millions)... 3.4 4.5  
Per Share... 0.41 0.55

Liggett & Myers  
First quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 139.9 154.7  
Profits (millions)... 5.95 5.48  
Per Share... 0.70 0.63

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FRIDAY JUNE 5, 1970

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TABLES

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## Market Closings

Markets were closed in Amsterdam yesterday, in celebration of Liberation Day, and in Tokyo, marking Children's Day.



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## Foreign Stock Indexes

		Exp.	Prev.	Mark.	1970
Amsterdam	Closed	128.1	128.2	118.4	
Brussels		90.21	90.71	82.87	90.25
Frankfurt		120.84	120.72	109.15	144.90
London	35.0	352.9	352.2	352.2	352.2
London	360.0	128.0	128.2	163.27	177.97
Milan		72.34	72.58	78.40	69.00
Paris		92.95	94.56	107.2	92.81
Sydney		540.78	538.28	602.45	541.71
Tokyo (a)	Closed	164.84	166.70	181.23	
Tokyo (a)	Closed	2200.74	2234.45	2282.25	
Zurich		288.5	289.5	350.0	388.5

a.—Not available.  
 S.—Not available.


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## European Markets

[illegible][illegible]

	From	GENOA	CANNE
affaello . . . .	14-5-70	14-5-71	
Michelangelo . .	3-6-70	3-6-71	
affaello . . . .	10-6-70	10-6-71	
Michelangelo . .	23-6-70	23-6-71	
affaello . . . .	1-7-70	2-7-71	

Raffaello . . .	23-7-70	23-7-71
Michelangelo . .	4-8-70	5-8-71
Raffaello . . .	13-8-70	13-8-71
Michelangelo . .	27-8-70	27-8-71



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## Market Summary

## Market Summary

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High.	Div. in \$	100s.	First High Low Last Chge	Net
- 1970 -	Stocks and	\$%		
High.	Div. in \$	100s.	First High Low Last Chge	Net
- 1970 -	Stocks and	\$%		
High.	Div. in \$	100s.	First High Low Last Chge	Net

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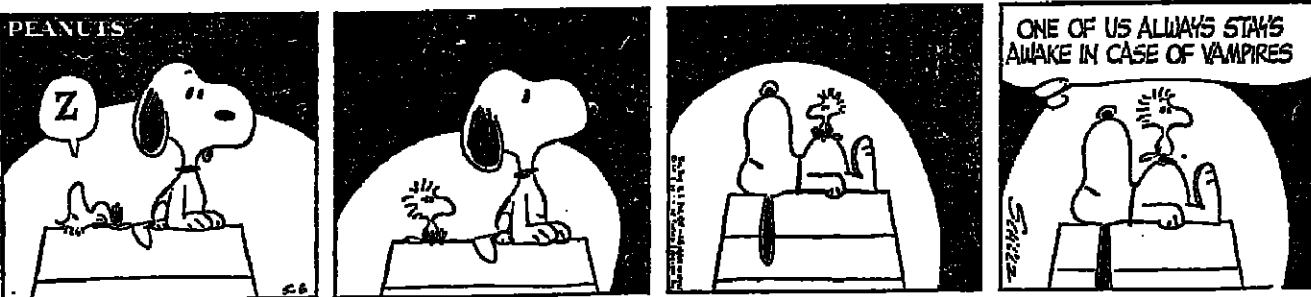
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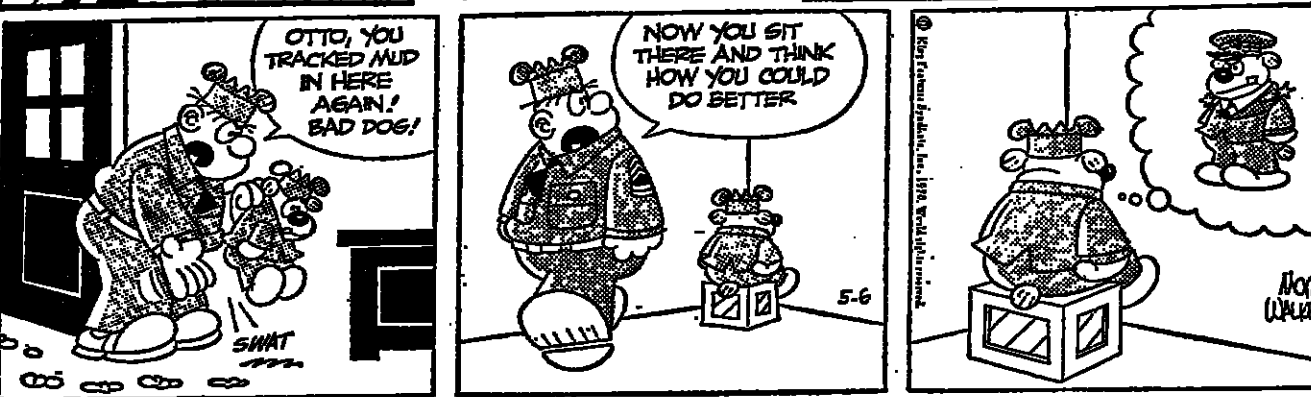
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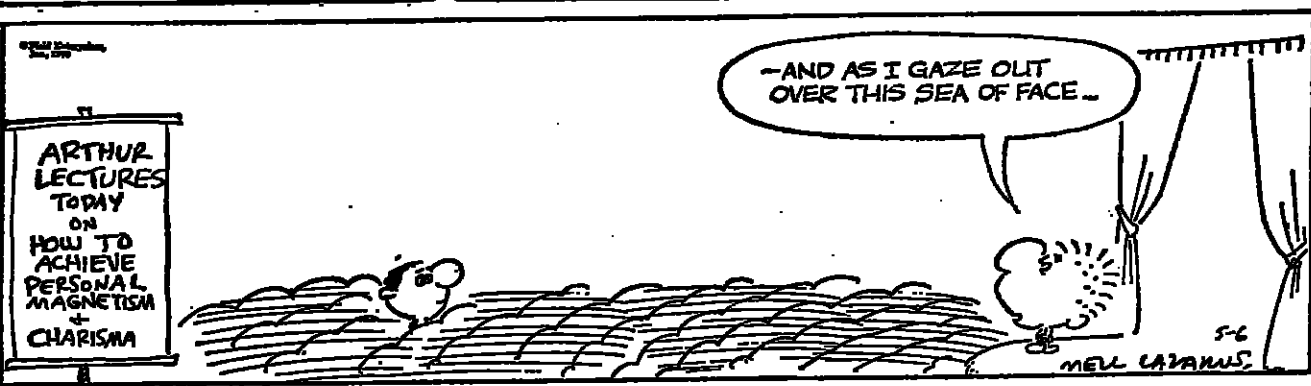
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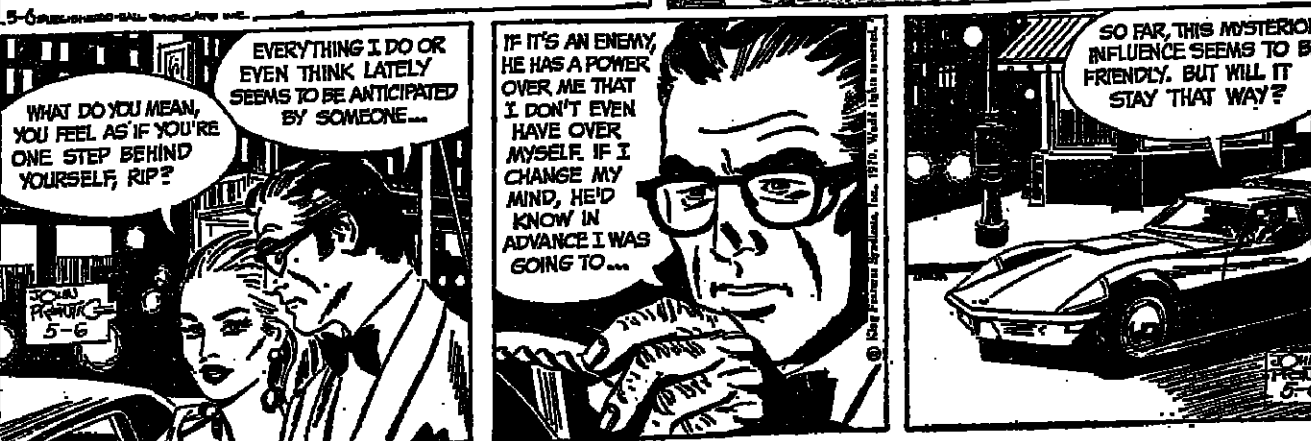
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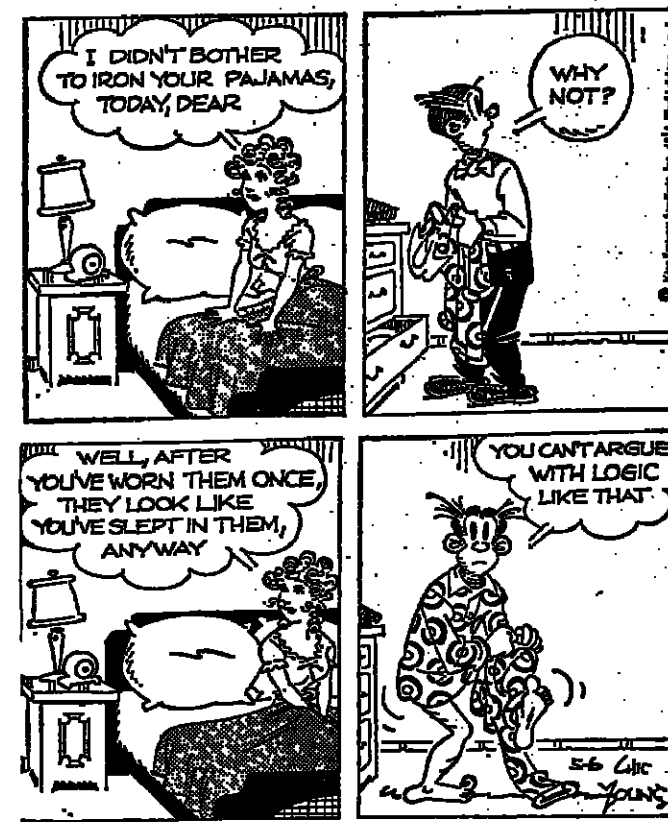
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RIP KIRBY



## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

If experts are asked to name the world's best tournament director, they will be virtually unanimous in selecting Harold Franklin, a 54-year-old Englishman who has helped to organize championships and tournaments in Britain, Continental Europe and other parts of the world for almost a quarter of a century.

Franklin is not only a great organizer but also a fine player, as can be judged from the diagramed deal, played in a London rubber bridge game. He was pushed by an over-enthusiastic partner into a hopeless slam contract and had a lucky break when West made an imaginative opening lead.

As East had supported diamonds, West believed that his partner was likely to have the jack of that suit. He led the diamond two, playing the lowest available card as a suit-preference signal for the return of the low-ranking club suit. He would have liked to match back his lead when the jack appeared in dummy, but it was too late.

When South recovered from his surprise at winning the first trick, he played three top trumps ending in his hand. The jack did not fall, and the declarer's prospects of making 12 tricks were still poor.

South saw, however, that he could give East a chance to make an error. He led to the heart ace and returned a heart. This play laid a double trap for East. If he ruffed, South would have been able to claim the remaining tricks. East saw through this, knowing that it was likely to be wrong to ruff a loser, but he fell into the

second half of the trap by discarding a diamond.

South won with the heart king and cashed five club tricks. At the 12th trick he led dummy's remaining diamond, scoring his spade nine en passant to make the slam. He would have failed if East had seen the necessity to discard one of his worthless clubs so he could trump in while South still had a heart loser.

**NORTH**  
A 10 8  
Q A 8 4  
J 10  
K Q 10 5 2  
**WEST**  
7 6  
Q J 10 7  
A K Q 8 6 5 2  
—  
**EAST**  
J 8 5 2  
3  
Q 9 7 3  
9 7 6 4 3

**SOUTH (D)**  
K Q 8 4  
K 8 6 5 2  
4  
A J 8

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 4 2 3 3 3  
3 5 5 6 6 Pass  
West led the diamond two.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

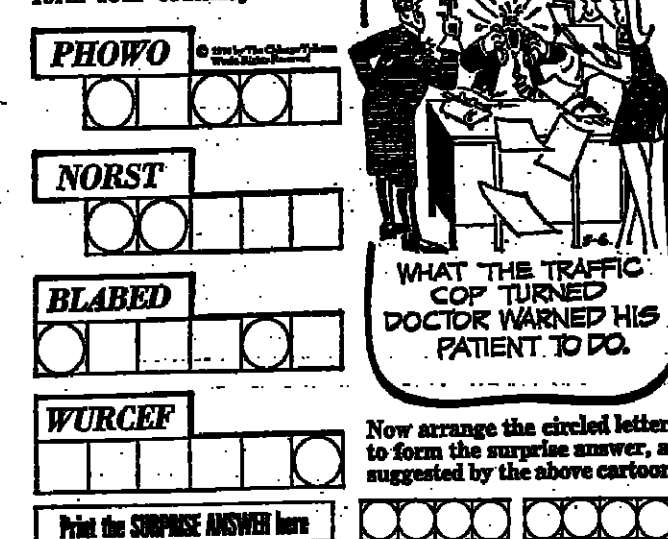
ABBA ROPE ECLAT  
MAUD AMEN LAINE  
INTEGRANT ORBIT  
CATERAIN PARSE  
ELEMTI TASCAHO  
SRIT BIAVVEN LOAN  
PONTIFF GALERIE  
ALICA LEGATE VRS  
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PLANTIN SILMAR  
URTILL GINERARIA  
STOILE INCH RILL  
BONES AGER NAYS

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

## BOOKS

## I'M EXPECTING TO LIVE QUITE SOON

By Paul West, Harper &amp; Row, 244 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Joyce Carol Oates

THIS very human and appealing novel, a kind of sequel to the author's earlier "Alley Jagers," assembles a group of pathetic, loquacious, bouncy characters in and around the dreary Midlands town of Shalethorpe. They certainly don't accomplish much to life, except to make things complicated for themselves, but they make their way with dignity and they dream, come, ahead, oddly touching dreams—the heroine, Dot, imagines an ideal future with her husband, saying, "...one day... we'll move clean out, to a place with a big green lawn... and we'd be walking the toddler on the lawn, you see, laughing like mad; just as if three angels had fallen down our chimney and turned out to be us."

It will never happen, of course. The husband, Alley Jagers, is in prison for having strangled (not quite deliberately) a young woman and then having raped her (deliberately), and the wife, Dot Jagers, is having a difficult time keeping her sanity. She must travel out to visit Alley in prison—where Alley, under the influence of drugs and psychiatrists, seems to be disintegrating—and she must travel to visit her father in an old folk home, which is not to his liking. In between she must take care of Alley's nagging, selfish, lazy mother, who lives with her, and she must fend off overly enthusiastic customers at the local pub, where she works as a barmaid. And though her husband is in jail—she discovers that she is pregnant.

Dot Jagers, in her mid-twenties, is frank and argumentative and quite decent, though she does go in for a bout of minor prostitution—but only for the money. Her obsession is to have a child for Alley, a child who will be Alley's in spite of the fact that another man had actually fathered it. Dot's adventures in Shalethorpe are mainly seen from her own point of view, in a lively stream of consciousness, but from time to time we get a glimpse of this woman as she appears to others.

"Everything about her—the heavy set of the trunk, the flushed thick legs planted side by side in sensible shoes, her fist on the cup, the unvarying expression of her face looked between haughty and shy—conveys the black lines penciled along her cheeks, the scarlet smudge of her mouth. She is at once down, grave and stolid, flashy, light and coquettish. It is as if some prankster had pinned a glossy pinup on a vestry door."

Men are awkward at handling babies, however, and Paul West becomes pregnant as seems to lose her—her speculations become increasingly lyric and philosophical, less convincingly her own. "I'm Expecting to Live Quite Soon" is really a novel of voices, the mingling and clashing of various lives as they are expressed in words. Very little happens, really; yet

a great deal happens, and Dot Jagers must bear the burden of the novel's ambitious aims. Though we are supposed to believe in her essential goodness and instinctive wisdom, we are also supposed to believe that she would be cruelly ignorant enough to name her baby girl "Hopalong Cassidy" and to expose her to weather that would cause pneumonia and probable death in an infant.

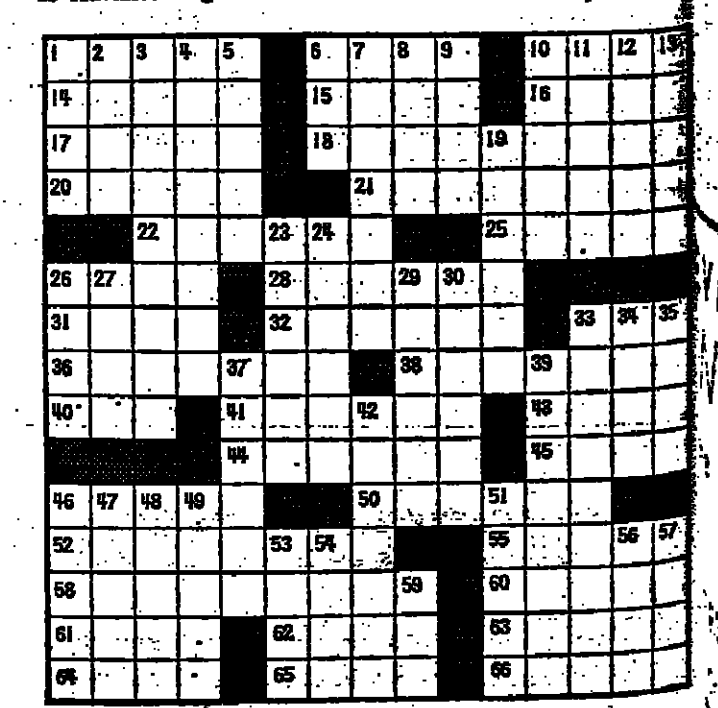
After her baby's birth, Dot is subjected to abuse from her mother-in-law and her neighbors, and she fears Alley's increasing strangeness. So it leaves home. She camps on she hitherto, she winds up in a camp of "togs" who live in a cave and who take her to be "finks" herself ("We're our dying on our own, don't we?"). The main thing...

to manage" and return her again, to discover that his father has died and that she must live out her life for Alley, "living in the daylight," his shadow and in his name. "I'm Expecting to Live Quite Soon" has a lyric, urgent, throughout, but its occasional images and philosophical speculations are out of key with the book's characters, sometimes disturbingly so. Observations that should belong to a detached and sophisticated intelligence are credited freely to Dot. We so insist upon Dot's common humanity, even her provincial ignorance, that his presence of her poetic side is strange and ultimately unconvincing. She comes dangerously close becoming another male's portrait of the "Earth Mother"—less attractive, more loving (M. Bloom). There is a obvious tension between the author's intelligence and the characters' intelligence, and it is part to inflate their sensibility so that Joycean flights of language are not alien to the text. But when the novel succeeds—when its little people about their ordinary, sorrowful comic lives—it is a warm and imaginative achievement.

## CROSSWORD

By Will Wren

**ACROSS**  
1 Parents  
6 On  
10 Impact  
14 "A gamut with—in"  
15 Brunch  
16 Opening  
17 Right-hand page  
18 Decorator's specialty  
20 One of line  
21 Board member  
22 "— stars out tonight"  
25 Western group  
26 Pacific cloth  
28 Phone  
31 Viva voce  
32 Adjust  
33 — relief  
36 Maidenly  
38 Side by side  
40 Grain  
41 Dismiss  
43 Birthplace of Garibaldi  
44 Arab name  
45 Advanced degree  
46 African  
50 Plantation  
52 Cupid in early Italian art  
55 Speed detector  
58 Base hit, possibly  
60 "... to get her poor dog—"  
61 Genu  
62 Once more  
63 Dyed  
64 Hollywood structures  
65 Trim off  
66 Argument  
**DOWN**  
1 S.A. rubber  
2 Long time  
3 Criticize  
4 Nevertheless  
5 Vermont resort  
6 Gallic friend  
7 Cheap  
8 Solemn word  
9 Pretax  
10 Washington  
11 Comes into view  
12 Wall hanging  
13 Intervening  
19 Humdinger  
23 Worthless  
24 Yon's friend  
26 Takeout order  
27 Met highlight  
29 Tropical fruits  
30 Releated  
32 Hit the silk  
34 Spore sacs  
35 Printing term  
37 In print  
39 Living-room piece  
42 Await disposal  
46 Fitcher's mistakes  
47 Chemical compound  
48 Musical work  
49 Kilmer's love  
51 Bedouins  
53 Pittfall  
54 Miss Louise  
56 Dill  
57 Change the color scheme  
59 Sheep





# Knicks Lose Reed, Then Rally From 16 Back to Defeat Lakers

By Leonard Koppett

NEW YORK, May 5 (UPI)—The completely subjective experience of basketball can be as demonstrated vividly last night as the New York Knickerbockers, after losing Willis Reed through injury, made up a 16-point deficit and defeated the Los Angeles Lakers, 107-100.

To Knickerbocker fans, among the sparsely crowd of 19,500 at Madison Square Garden and elsewhere, the result was the supreme ecstasy. To the fans, the team that took a 2-2 lead in the fourth quarter, after a series of the championship of the National Basketball Association, after so disheartening a development, surpassed all previous triumphs in this highly emotional season.

To the Lakers, their second-half collapse in the face of such opportunity was another body blow to the morale of a team playing its seventh final round in ten years and still looking for its first title.

It was a team that had been a champion, but a Laker disaster. As the Knicks scrambled, clawed and fought their inspired fight without a center, they were lucky enough to avoid excessive fouling and managed to cause 19 Laker turnovers in the second half while offering only two. The Lakers, meanwhile, trying to keep their cool, were just careless enough to commit violations and minor fouls.

But any way one looks at it.

## Stars Take Lead Over Rockets, 2-1

ANAHEIM, Calif., May 5 (UPI)—Craig Raymond took charge in the second half with 17 points and six blocked shots as the Los Angeles Stars took a 2-1 lead last night in the American Basketball Association Western Division final playoffs with a 119-113 victory over the Denver Rockets.

The series continues tonight at Long Beach Arena with the fifth game scheduled for Denver Saturday.

The Stars went into the lead in the final minutes of the third period on a field goal from beyond the ABA 3-point area by Bobby Warren and took advantage of a four-minute span without a Denver field goal opening the final quarter to go as much as 13-points up with 6:30 to play. Earlier, they had been 20-les and 37-les down.

Raymond, hero of the fourth-place Stars semi-final victory over Dallas, finished with 24 points, while 510 Mack Calvin added 31 and Warren 28. Spencer Haywood paced first-place Denver with 37 and Larry Jones scored 30, including 14 straight free throws.

## European Soccer Cup Final Avoids Milan Municipal Strike

MILAN, May 5 (AP)—The strike-threatened European Cup of Champions soccer final between Glasgow Celtic and Feyenoord of Rotterdam was definitely on here for tomorrow night.

A spokesman for the Italian Soccer League, which organized the match, announced tonight that problems caused by a strike of Milan municipal employees had been solved.

Even though a walkout of stadium maintenance personnel was not averted, a league spokesman said there was no uncertainty about the regular staging of the game.

Two-day negotiations between the municipality and union representatives to have maintenance employees on duty despite the strike ended tonight with no agreement.

But unions said they would not oppose the replacement of striking personnel who take care of flood-lighting and dressing-room service. The league immediately replaced all strikers.

National policemen will replace striking municipal police while league personnel will replace gate controllers and maintenance personnel.

Celtic, which won the title in 1967 by beating the Milan team Internazionale, 2-1, is favored to beat Feyenoord. No Dutch team has ever won the cup, although Ajax of Amsterdam reached the final last year before A.C. Milan took the title, 4-1.

Ferrari Enters, But De Tomaso Not Sure for Monte

MODENA, Italy, May 5 (UPI)—Ferrari announced today it was entering one Formula One car in Sunday's Monaco Grand Prix with Belgian Jacky Ickx at the wheel.

The Italian works team said the V-12, three-liter car will be specially equipped for the slow Monte Carlo circuit.

At the same time, Argentinian-born Alessandro De Tomaso said he was not certain whether he would enter his car. However, he said Briton Piers Courage would take part in the qualifying practice sessions. Whether Courage will compete if he qualifies will be decided Saturday, De Tomaso said.

Both De Tomaso and Ferrari have objected to the system of having less-automatically qualified or seeded drivers at this year's race. Both say they were not present when the decision was made at a meeting of organizers and constructors in Geneva in March.

Several drivers have also complained about the intended qualification race that non-seeded drivers will have to compete in Saturday or the resulting six places on the starting grid.

They say taking part in two races within 24 hours is illegal according to International Automobile Federation rules, and they will go on strike unless the organizers change their plans.

the playoff is not yet decided. Tomorrow night the teams will play in Los Angeles, and it is not known whether or not Reed's injury—a strained muscle high in the right thigh—will respond to treatment in time for him to play. If a seventh game is needed, it will be played here Friday night.

In view of what has happened so far, it would be rash to expect anything specific.

Last night's game defied logic more than ever. Reed was known to be suffering from sore knees. Elgin Baylor of the Lakers had a pulled muscle in his abdomen and was a doubtful starter. Yet, both made the opening whistle and the Lakers, hitting 11 of their first 13 shots, raced to a 19-8 lead.

It was 25-15 with about four minutes to go in the first quarter when Reed drove for the basket and fell heavily. As he writhed on the floor, the Lakers went

## Federal Judge Enjoins Pro Basketball Merger

By Mark Asher

WASHINGTON, May 5 (UPI)—A federal judge in New York yesterday granted a preliminary injunction barring a projected merger of the two professional basketball leagues without the approval of Congress.

But Judge Charles A. Boney approved a stipulation allowing the American and National Basketball Associations to resume tentative merger negotiations and other meetings preparatory to seeking congressional exemption from anti-trust laws.

The stipulation had been agreed upon by lawyers for the three parties involved: the NBA Players' Association, the ABA and the NBA. The new order abrogates a temporary restraining order issued on April 17 that prohibited the leagues from even talking about a merger.

Yesterday's ruling was considered a victory for the two leagues, which wish to end a salary war. Now the leagues must get to work on legislation similar to that pro football got passed in 1966.

The NBA player representatives, who obtained the injunction, have indicated they will fight the leagues in Congress. They have hired a Washington attorney, Bill Bradley of the New York Knicks, is leading the player efforts on Capitol Hill. Neither the NFL nor AFL Players' Associations fought the football merger.

"I have not heard from my lawyers yet," said ABA commissioner Jack Dolph from his New York office. "But my secretary told me the order we expected had been issued."

Earl Foreman, an attorney and president of the Washington Caps, who are scheduled to move in the current merger plans, said, "We now have shelter under which we can work and not be afraid of someone putting up a lawsuit while we are talking to Congress. We're at that point we wanted to be."

"The leagues achieved a lot of mileage under what happened today (Monday)," Foreman said. "There isn't an attorney worth two cents who would tell you that we could merge without Congressional approval. We've always acknowledged that we would have to go to the Congress."

Judge Tennyson's ruling technically will remain in effect until a trial decides the issue. But Foreman indicated that for all practical purposes, the player representatives' anti-trust suit will never go to court.

Jacob Imberman, the NBA attorney at the hearing, said that the league did not intend "to enter into any noncompetitive agreements" until some exempting legislation was enacted. He said the two leagues, until such time as Congressional action is obtained, would continue "bitter competition."

downcourt, but failed to score. Willis got up, stayed in the game for eight more seconds, then went to the bench and from there to the dressing room.

[X-rays of Reed's injured right thigh proved negative today, United Press International reported, but the Knickerbocker captain still is listed as doubtful for tomorrow night's game.]

The Knickerbocker response was a visible shift to fierce, desperate team effort. The Laker response was a certain excess of caution. The response of the referees, Mendy Rudolph and Richie Powers, was to watch carefully as the Knickerbocker defense swarmed over the Lakers, especially Jerry West and Walt Chamberlain, and to decide that most Knickerbocker harassment was legal.

Center of Attraction

At first, coach Red Holzman used Nate Bowman in Reed's place,

then Bill Hosket. Four minutes before the half ended, Holzman switched to Dave DeBusschere at center (or, in a sense, a pattern without a center) with Cazzie Russell, Dave Stallworth and Bill Bradley rotating in the corners, and Dick Barnett and Walt Frazier doing heavy duty in backcourt.

Through these changes, the Lakers maintained the 10-point lead, got it up to 51-35 with 2:11 to go in the half, and went off leading, 63-40.

In the third quarter, the Knickerbocker press and some sharp-shooting by Russell, Barnett, Bradley, DeBusschere and Frazier brought the Knicks within 5 points at 58-53. The fourth period started with the lead at 62-55, went to 84-75 on Stallworth's basket and stopped.

Now the Lakers were motionless, disorganized, throwing the ball away as well as having it taken away. Bradley's jumper tied it at 87-87 with 7:43 to go; his basket at 5:19 created a 95-93 lead, and Stallworth's running one-handed dunked the gap. Then Russell's two baskets and two free throws got it up to 101-94 with 2:05 to go, and the Knicks were in command.

Stallworth came in the fourth quarter after DeBusschere, who held Chamberlain to 4 points in the third period, picked up his fifth personal foul. Stallworth held Chamberlain scoreless the rest of the way while contributing 10 vital points in the period.

Frazier led New York with 21 points. Russell netted 20 and Bradley and Barnett each had 16. Stallworth had 12. Reed had 7 points when he left the game.

West's total of 20 was his lowest in the five games played to date. He had been averaging 34.5 goals into this contest.

Frazier added 12 assists to bring his series total to 47.

Chamberlain led the Lakers with 22 points—18 in the first half—and Baylor had 21.

## Major League Standings

### NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	13	8	.619	—
New York	12	11	.522	2 1/2
San Diego	12	11	.522	2 1/2
Pittsburgh	11	12	.476	3
St. Louis	10	11	.476	3
Montreal	8	15	.347	7

### Western Division

Cincinnati	20	8	.789	—
Atlanta	13	11	.542	8
Los Angeles	12	11	.522	6 1/2
San Francisco	12	14	.462	8
Houston	11	15	.423	9
San Diego	9	16	.360	10 1/2

**Monday's Results**

Atlanta 5, Pittsburgh 3.
San Francisco 3, Houston 2.

### Monday's Results

Atlanta 5, Pittsburgh 3.  
Cincinnati 7, St. Louis 3.  
Houston 7, Chicago 1.  
Only games Tuesday's Games

### AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	14	8	.636	—
Philadelphia	13	9	.591	1 1/2
Boston	12	9	.571	1 1/2
Washington	12	11	.522	2 1/2
New York	12	12	.500	3
Cleveland	12	13	.476	3 1/2

### Western Division

San Francisco .....	12	9	.571	1 1/2
Washington .....	12	11	.522	2 1/2
New York .....	13	13	.500	2 1/2
Cleveland .....	12	12	.500	4 1/2
Western Division				
Minnesota .....	14	7	.667	—
California .....	14	8	.636	1 1/2
Oakland .....	11	13	.455	4 1/2

### Monday's Results

No games scheduled.

### Tuesday's Games

(Not included in standings)  
New York at Oakland, night.  
Washington at California, night.  
Boston at Milwaukee, night.  
Cleveland at Cincinnati, night.  
Minnesota at Detroit, night.  
Kansas City at Baltimore, night.

## Schranz Says He'll Stay Amateur

EVIAN, France, May 5 (AP)—Austria's veteran world Alpine ski champion Karl Schranz announced today he would continue his amateur racing career in a bid to become the first to win three World Cup trophies.

Schranz, who will be 32 next November, said that if he has another good season he would go on to the Winter Olympics at Sapporo, Japan, in an attempt to end his career with a gold medal, the only honor that has eluded him.

There had been widespread speculation that Schranz would turn professional this year.

## RED SMITH Ninth Inning

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—Today is the deadline for a new basic agreement between major league baseball players and the men who own them. The basic agreement covers everything from salaries to labor-management relations except the pension plan. The last agreement expired Dec. 31 and it was no longer possible to have a new one by April 5, but the players granted a 30-day extension.

At the most recent negotiation meeting last Friday, representatives of the club owners submitted proposals that are now being reviewed by Marvin Miller in telephone conference with the player representatives of the 24 clubs. Miller, executive secretary of the Players' Association, will submit a summary of the 40-page document to the membership for a mail vote, which may be completed by the end of this week.

"I have not agreed to recommend acceptance," Miller said. "I am sending the offer out without recommendation. We think the situation calls for the players to review the proposals and give us the benefit of their advice."

This looks like the ninth inning. When the owners requested the 30-day extension, one team voted unanimously to say no and "take direct action" instead. "Direct action" means a strike. Though the question wasn't put to Miller, there isn't much doubt

about what would happen next if the new proposals were rejected. However, important progress has been made on one of the two sides. The players' insistence that machinery be set up for impartial arbitration of certain types of disputes. The other big issue concerns the reserve clause. Players want modification of the system that binds a man to one employer until the owner sells, trades or junks him.

"I suggest a possible way, not of resolving the reserve system issue, but of putting it aside for the time being."

As long as there has been a baseball commissioner, he has been the court of last resort in disputes between players and management, but the players can't accept Bowie Kuhn in this role because he is the owners' employee. For the new basic agreement, a procedure has been worked out for impartial arbitration, except in one type of case.

"The category that would not be subject to arbitration," Miller said, "would concern action taken by the commissioner with respect to a player in a case involving preservation of baseball integrity or maintenance of public confidence in the game."

The stock expression for that sort of case is "action detrimental to baseball," but Miller rejects this definition as too loose. "If a player stayed out after curfew, it could be construed as detrimental to the game."

The proposed arrangement means that if a player were caught dumping a game he could be thrown out of baseball without arbitration. There will be a set of procedural rules which would have to be fol-



ELEVATION—If third base is the hot corner, second must be the high spot. Above, Athletics' Sal Bando comes in for a landing while Red Sox' Mike Andrews waits to make tag. Below, Braves' Sonny Jackson goes up to avoid the Cubs' Cleo James.

## Bouton Hurls Book at Cubs; Knuckler, Too

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Jim Bouton is shooting for an "A" rating as a starting pitcher to go with his "X" rating as a beginning author.

Bouton, the outspoken Houston knucklerballer whose inside-baseball book, "Ball Four," appears next month, made top marks on the mound last night, taming the Chicago Cubs, 7-2, with a six-hitter.

Bouton shrugged off a pregame earned-run average of 7.41, limited the Cubs to one untainted run and scored twice himself while squaring his pitching record at 2-2.

The 31-year-old veteran, who won 21 and 18 games for the New York Yankees in 1963-64 before losing his fastball, has fought his way back by mastering the knuckler.

"I was going to write a book if I ever got famous," Bouton said. "But I decided I couldn't wait any longer."

"I use the language of the player," he said. "My book has an 'X' rating." Bouton led his knucklerball to the top of the mound last night, sending them to their fourth straight loss. He also scored the first of two Houston runs in the third inning after being plunked by a Bill Hands pitch, then punched a single in the eighth to start a four-run wrapup burst.

## Braves 5, Pirates 3

Rico Carty extended his hitting streak to 23 games with a run-scoring single, Orlando Cepeda snapped an 0-for-14 slump with his sixth homer and winning pitch. Jim Nash also homered as Atlanta downed ailing Pittsburgh, for its seventh straight victory, 5-3. The loss was the fifth straight for the Pirates.

## Monday's Line Scores

### NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis	000	201	009	5	2
Cincinnati	011	112	008	11	5
San Diego	000	000	000	0	0
Toronto	000	000	000	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0
Houston	000	000	000	0	0
Atlanta	000	000	000	0	0
Pittsburgh	000	000	000	0	0
Chicago	000	000	000	0	0
Montreal	000	000	000	0	0
Philadelphia	000	000	000	0	0
Baltimore	000	000	000	0	0
Washington	000	000	000	0	0
New York	000	000	000	0	0
Boston	000	000	000	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0
Houston	000	000	000	0	0
Atlanta	000	000	000	0	0
Pittsburgh	000	000	000	0	0
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Montreal	000	000	000	0	0
Philadelphia	000	000	000	0	0
Baltimore	000	000	000	0	0
Washington	000	000	000	0	0
New York	000	000	000	0	0
Boston	000	000	000	0	0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0	0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	0
Houston	000	000	000	0	0
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Philadelphia	000	000	000	0	



